The Wellsboro Gazette.

VOL. XXVII. State Library 4july01 WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901. NO. 40.

GRAY FREAKS

Why let all your neighbors and friends think you must be twenty years older than you are? Yet it's impossible to look young with the color of 70 years in the hair. It's sad to see young persons look prematurely old in this way. Sad because it's all unnecessary; for gray hair may always be restored to its natural color by using

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For over half a century this has been the standard hair preparation. It is an elegant dressing; stops falling of the hair; makes the hair grow; and cleanses the scalp from dandruff.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

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Mrs. G. L. ALDERSON,
April 24, 1899. Ector, Tex.

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DR. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

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We will ship you this Refrigerator, Freight Prepaid East of the Mississippi River—points west are allowed freight to the River. It is made of solid oak, nicely polished, measures 50 inches high, 24 inches long, 18 inches deep, is lined with heavy zinc, galvanized iron shelves, and is insulated with water-proof fibre felting. Its retail value is $16.00—$7.05 saved in buying of the maker.

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NO THIRD TERM BOOM.

President McKinley Announces His Positive Opposition.

WOULD DECLINE RENOMINATION.

He Declares That Talk of a Third Term Would React on the National Policies the Administration Is Endeavoring to Promote.

Washington, June 12.—President McKinley yesterday put an effectual quietus on the third term talk which has gained some currency in the newspapers through interviews with certain well known Republicans favoring the renomination of the president for a third term. Shortly before yesterday's cabinet meeting adjourned Secretary Cortelyou gave to the press a signed statement by the president intended for the American people announcing that he was not a candidate for a third term and would not accept a renomination if one were tendered. The president declares that talk of a third term would react on national policies the administration is endeavoring to promote.

A decision to issue such a statement was reached Monday night, when the president read to the members of the cabinet his proposed statement, at the same time personally pledging each to secrecy until public announcement was made. The cabinet, on hearing the reasons the president advanced, coincided with the view of their chief that the present was an opportune time for its promulgation. The phraseology of the announcement was considered further by the cabinet yesterday and after a change or two from Monday night's draft Secretary Cortelyou was directed to make it public.

The president's intimate personal and political friends later expressed themselves as not surprised at the decision announced, but quite generally conceded that they had not expected such an announcement at this time, thinking that the president would not so quickly take heed of the third term gossip. They said, however, that they believed the president had shown his quick and excellent political judgment by crushing the third term movement in its very birth.

Sailed 700 Miles in an Open Boat.

Halifax, N. S., June 13.—Disabled over two weeks ago far south of the beaten track of ocean travel, the British steamer Border Knight drifted and sailed 400 miles north in a zigzag course and was then picked up by the Spanish steamer Duranco and towed another 300 miles to Halifax. Twenty-four hours earlier a ship's lifeboat containing First Officer Matthis and two sailors of the Border Knight landed in an exhausted condition 100 miles east of Halifax. They had volunteered for the perilous mission of seeking aid. In an open boat the three men sailed 700 miles.

Swallowed Her False Teeth.

Scranton, Pa., June 13.—Last Thursday Gertrude Reddington, a servant girl, swallowed an upper set of false teeth while laughing. The Lackawanna hospital physicians could not remove them, and yesterday adopted the heroic measure of forcing them from their lodgement in the oesophagus down into the stomach. Today they will take an x-ray photo preparatory to opening the stomach and removing the teeth.

Police Captain Held For Trial.

New York, June 13.—Police Captain John D. Herlihy was formally held for trial in the court of special sessions in $1,500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem police court. Bail was furnished at once. The charge is alleged neglect of duty in permitting vice to exist in the Eldridge street precinct, known as the red light district, when the captain was in command there last year.

Mrs. McKinley Doing Well.

Washington, June 13.—Dr. Rixey's visit to Mrs. McKinley last night occupied less than an hour, a shorter time than for many evenings previously. He appeared more encouraged than usually, but was non-committal when asked more particularly about the case. The intense heat is naturally felt in the sick room, but had no very appreciable effect upon the patient's condition.

Government Official Loses an Arm.

Washington, June 13.—Elwood Meade, the well known irrigation expert, in charge of irrigation investigations in the department of agriculture, fell while attempting to board a moving street car last night. The wheels passed over his right arm, necessitating its amputation above the elbow. Mr. Meade is from Cheyenne, Wyo., and was formerly state engineer of Cheyenne.

Violated the Civil Service Law.

Chicago, June 13.—Samuel C. Kanter, David B. Weber and Braman H. Loveless were found guilty yesterday of conspiracy to violate the city civil service law by helping unworthy police sergeants to pass the examination for lieutenants. Their punishment in each case will be indeterminate confinement in the penitentiary for from one to five years and a $1,000 fine.

Oil Strike in Florida.

Savannah, Ga., June 13.—News was received here last night from Gainesville, Fla., through railroad sources that have always been found reliable, to the effect that oil has been struck in considerable quantities near Dunnellon, in Marion county, Fla. The strike is of the most promising character.

EIGHTEEN MINERS KILLED.

Terrible Disaster in the Pittsburg Coal Company's Mines.

Port Royal, Pa., June 12.—As a result of Monday night's explosion in the Port Royal mines of the Pittsburg Coal company 18 are dead, seven injured and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed. The official list of dead, nearly all of whom leave families, follows:

The dead recovered: William McCune, superintendent of the company's mines along the B. and O. railroad; Taylor Gunsaulus, Sr., loader; Fritz Kruger, Thomas Kruger and Harry Beveridge. The two latter died today.

Those still entombed in the mine and known for a certainty to be dead: William F. Allison, assistant superintendent of mines; Dennis Wardley, foreman mine No. 1; John Keck, foreman Darr mine; Michael Roy, foreman Euclid mines; Taylor Gunsaulus, Jr., son of man taken from mine; John Canto, machine boss Darr mine; Samuel Hadley, assistant foreman mine No. 2; Peter Marchando, boss driver mine No. 1; John Stickle, pipeman No. 3 mine; Jerry Daly, Bernard Ball, John Peeples, David James.

Twelve of the dead were men who went into the mine as rescuers. What caused the explosion and loss of life is something the mine inspectors are trying to find out.

RADICAL LABOR REFORMS.

To Be Demanded of Democratic Candidates in New York.

New York, June 13.—A committee representing the Democratic state labor leaders met last night and decided to formulate three amendments to the state constitution and to endeavor in the coming campaign to have no men nominated for the state legislature who will not bind themselves to support these amendments. The amendments proposed are: To prohibit manufacturing in the homes of the people, the aim being to abolish sweat shops; to require all contractors on public works to pay the rate of wages prevailing, and to work their men no longer than eight hours; to require street railway corporations to comply with the eight hour law, the rate of wages to be regulated by the legislature or local authorities.

The Newport News Strike.

Newport News, Va., June 13.—The strike situation in Newport News has reached a critical stage. In addition to the striking machinists, about 500 in number, 200 skilled men from the electrical, plumbing and pipe fitting departments were laid off Tuesday and yesterday 150 more, chiefly laborers, were laid off. It is stated that other departments will be laid off as rapidly as they finish their work ahead of the machinists. As the city is largely dependent upon the 7,000 men at the yard the feeling in business circles is uncomfortable.

Engine Jumped Track, Two Killed.

Connellsville, Pa., June 13.—Two persons were instantly killed by a runaway on a lumber track leading from Huston Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, into Stewart Station, Fayette county, last night. The engineer lost control of the newly installed engine, which plowed down the steep grade at terrific speed. At a curve in the road the engine jumped the track, plunging down the hillside. Mrs. Edward Baldwin and John McPeck, passengers, were instantly killed.

Francis Joseph in Bohemia.

Prague, June 13.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived here yesterday for a visit of five days. It is the first visit he has made Bohemia during the last ten years, and he is now here in the interest of German-Czech conciliation. His majesty is accompanied by a suite of 300 persons and will attend an elaborate program of festivities likely to prove rather exhausting at his age. The city is crowded with visitors, and great precautions are taken to insure the safety of the emperor.

Britons to Aid Striking Machinists.

New York, June 13.—At the headquarters of the striking machinists in this city yesterday a cable dispatch was received from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in London promising financial aid. This society is the strongest trade union in the world, and is said to have over $8,000,000 in its treasury. The American Federation of Labor, it is declared, will tax its 2,000,000 members ten cents each for the striking machinists.

Two Years For Lawyer Ching.

Baltimore, June 13.—Joseph H. Ching, the St. Mary's county lawyer who was recently convicted of being the principal conspirator in the scheme to alter the federal census returns from that county, was yesterday sentenced to serve two years in the Baltimore city jail and to pay a fine of $1,000. Ching's attorneys gave notice of an appeal to the supreme court of the United States.

Germans to Work Mines in China.

Berlin, June 13.—The German government is organizing in the Rhine provinces a large expedition of coal miners, who will go to exploit the coal mines in the province of Shan Tung when peace has been restored in China. Each miner pledges to render services in the mines for five years.

Alabama's New Governor.

Montgomery, June 13.—Hon. William D. Jelks, of Barbour county, succeeds the late Governor W. J. Samford. Mr. Jelks, who is president of the senate, has just returned from Beaumont, Tex., to assume the duties of office. Governor Jelks will hold office until the regular election in 1902.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

May Be a Reality in the Coming Autumn Months.

PLATT AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

The Withdrawal of Our Troops From the Island May Be Accomplished During the Summer—The Washington Officials Gratified.

Havana, June 13.—The Cuban constitutional convention yesterday adopted the Platt amendment by a vote of 16 to 11. The resolution to accept was carried without discussion. Immediately after the opening of the session Senores Tamayo Villundas and Quesada, constituting a majority of the committee on relations, submitted as a substitute for the committee's former report the Platt amendment as passed by congress, recommending that it be accepted and made an appendix to the constitution.

Washington, June 13.—The news of the adoption of the Platt amendment by the Cuban constitutional convention was received with genuine gratification here. The administration officials all along have felt confident that its ratification would be accomplished when the Cubans realized that this government was firm in its attitude regarding the amendment and that its acceptance would be necessary before the United States would consent to withdraw its supervision.

Now that the Cubans have demonstrated their good faith in the United States, it is expected that a fairly speedy evacuation of the island will follow, contingent only upon the establishment of a stable government in the island. Just to what extent the United States will require practical evidence of this fact is not definitely known, but the officials here think that such steps should be taken by the Cubans as will demonstrate their ability to maintain order and peace, so that the interests of all the people, native and foreign, shall be adequately protected.

An effective police force and other measures necessary to the preservation of good order and sanitation are considered as essential pre-requisites in the formation of the new government. The mere physical question of the withdrawal of the American military from the island is an easy one and can be accomplished without much delay.

One cabinet officer, speaking of the matter last night, expressed the opinion that if the other requirements are met our withdrawal might be accomplished during the summer, so that Cuban independence might be a reality by next autumn.

The Value of Irrigation.

Washington, June 13.—Prof. Meade, the agricultural department's irrigation expert, testified before the industrial commission yesterday. He said that irrigation is necessary in two fifths of the area of the United States to make farming profitable. Irrigation within the past few years has redeemed an area in Louisisana and Texas larger than some New England states, causing an increase in the value of land from $5 to from $50 to $100 an acre. He also said that irrigation is coming to be considered a necessary adjunct to market gardening all along the Atlantic coast.

Two Killed by a Dinky Engine.

Johnstown, Pa., Pune 13.—Two men are dead and three injured as the result of an accident at the Paint Creek bridge of the Windber extension of the Johnstown Passenger Railway company yesterday. A dinky engine used in construction work jumped the track and cut one man in two, mangled a second so badly that he died shortly after being brought to a hospital in this city, and hurt the others. The dead are Dominick Leander, aged 35 years, and Cosmi Ucciferri, aged about 21. The men are all Italians. Leander was foreman of the gang.

Charged With Matricide.

Philadelphia, June 13.—John Hagenbotham, 45 years old, was committed to jail yesterday by Coroner Dugan on a charge of killing his 77-year-old mother at their residence on Chestnut street last week. Mary Wright, the colored servant charged with the crime, testified that John killed his mother with a brick and that she was a helpless witness of the crime. The man's actions indicate the truth of the woman's story. He is evidently mentally unbalanced. The woman was committed as an accessory.

Clearing a Murder Mystery.

Lowell, Mass., June 13.—The woman whose headless body was found in Chelmsford woods last Sunday, and whose head was found Tuesday was identified yesterday as Mrs. Margaret Blondin, of Boston. The identification was made by Mrs. Margaret Casey, of Lawrence, sister of Mrs. Blondin. The dead woman married Mr. Blondin, a French Canadian mill operative, last February. The husband, who is suspected, has fled.

The Rush For Franchises Over.

Harrisburg, June 11.—The rush for railroad franchises is over. The officials of the state department announced last night that charters have already been granted to 92 railway companies under the Focht and Emery rapid transit bills. The combined capitalization of these companies is $12,000,000 and the total amount of bonus received by the state from them is $42,146.78.

ANOTHER ARMY SCANDAL

Alleged Thefts of Government Goods in San Francisco.

TWO DEALERS UNDER ARREST.

Captain Seymour, of the Local Detective Force, Says the Stealings Will Reach Into the Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

San Francisco, June 13.—Gen. Shafter and Col. Maus, inspector general of the department of California, and the federal grand jury are investigating the many reports of fraud committed in the commissary branch of the army service in this city. That the reports seem to be based on something more substantial than idle rumor is evidenced by the disclosures following the arrest of Lewis Abraham and son, dealers in second hand clothing. The extent of the alleged frauds has not been determined, and there is a diversity of opinion on the subject.

Capt. Seymour, of the local detective force, who is assisting the federal grand jury, said:

"The government has unquestionably been robbed for a long time past, and I believe the amount of the losses sustained by Uncle Sam through the treachery and dishonesty of some of his army officers and others will reach into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. I believe that arrests will be made that will startle the community."

Maj. Gen. Shafter said the matter had not been fully investigated, but admitted that thefts of clothing have been going on. He claimed there was no shortage in any department, however. He continued:

"I have no personal knowledge of this trouble, but it does not seem to amount to a great deal. Recruits, perhaps, or soldiers being hard up, have sold to these peddlers about the camps shoes, blankets and other stores issued to the forces by the quartermaster's department. It is a military offense for soldiers to sell their stores, and a crime under the statutes for the peddlers to buy them, but petty illegal traffic goes on. I am glad these fellows have been caught, if they are guilty for an example is needed to stop the traffic."

For months past various stores about the city have been exhibiting signs, "Government Goods for Sale Here," and advertisements have even been crowded into the daily newspapers.

Inspector Maus and a number of local detectives began some days ago the investigation which resulted in the arrest of Abraham and his son George for buying and selling government supplies. Their examination has been set for next Tuesday afternoon. Their bail was fixed at $5,000. Both Abraham and his son deny the charge, but a second hand dealer, Jacob Steveler, states that Abraham sold him 20 pairs of army shoes.

Late yesterday afternoon Capt. Seymour stated that the government officers had discovered large quantities of goods stolen from the government. The goods were stored in a warehouse. He refused to give the address.

Fifteen Years For Murder.

Baltimore, June 13.—William Glenn Taylor, of Washington, was yesterday convicted of the murder of his step mother and sentenced to serve 15 years in the penitentiary. Taylor's wife fainted when the verdict was rendered. The crime was committed on March 3 last, and was the result of Taylor's dissatisfaction over the manner in which his father spent his money on the woman. Testimony showing that Taylor was mentally weak induced the jury to render a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Southern Industrial Convention.

Philadelphia, June 12.—Delegates numbering several hundred and representing all of the southern states and most of the principal cities of the south are attending the annual southern industrial convention, which began a four days' session in Horticultural Hall yesterday. This is the first time the convention has been held in the north, and it is expected that great benefits will accrue to the commercial and industrial interests of the north and south through the deliberations of the delegates.

Philadelphia Railway Franchises.

Philadelphia, June 13.—Fourteen rapid transit ordinances, which were introduced in councils Monday, were last night passed by both select and common branches. Thirteen of the bills grant franchises to street railway companies and the remaining one revokes all privileges granted to companies which failed to take advantage of them within the time set by ordinances. Several amendments were offered providing for three cent fares, but they were voted down.

Insurance Conspirators Convicted.

Chicago, June 11.—Dr. August M. Unger and E. Wayland Brown, on trial for conspiracy to defraud insurance companies, through the death of Miss Marie Defenbach, were last evening found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary under the indeterminate act. Frank H. Smiley, indicted with Unger and Brown, pleaded guilty and turned state's evidence. It is likely that he will escape with a light sentence.

The Illinois a Record Breaker.

Boston, June 13.—The battleship Illinois made an average of 17.31 knots per hour on her speed trial of 66 knots yesterday, breaking all records for American battleships and the world's record for battleships of her size.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Friday, June 7.

W. L. Connell was appointed by Governor Stone recorder of Scranton, Pa., vice James Moir, resigned.

The Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers, in convention at Milwaukee, re-elected T. J. Shaffer president.

The syndicate headed by Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago, principally American capitalists, now control London's underground railway.

Saturday, June 8.

A bed of genuine asphaltum has found near Texarkana, Ark.

Sarah Bernhardt and Maud Adams are to tour the country in "Romeo and Juliet."

A plan is on foot in Chicago to encourage all sports, including prize fights.

Sheriff Joseph Merrill, with a small posse, fired on a mob who wanted to lynch a negro at Carrollton, Ga., killing George Bennett.

Foxhall Keene's American horse Cap and Bells II, ridden by an American jockey, won the English Oaks. Americans won heavily in wagers.

Monday, June 10.

Sir Walter Besant, the famous English novelist, died at Hempstead, England, aged 63.

In a collision between freight cars at Vestal, N. Y., a car of dynamite exploded and five were killed.

Nebraska's supreme court declared constitutional the law prohibiting employment of females over 60 hours a week.

The New York Yacht club committee has decided that Lawson's yacht Independence cannot compete in cup trial races.

Rosie and Mary Koons and Mamie Trainer, young girls, were drowned while sailing near Philadelphia by the boat upsetting. Their escorts escaped.

Maj. W. H. Daly, who was surgeon general on Gen. Miles' staff in Porto Rico, and whose report started the "embalmed beef" investigation, committed suicide by shooting in Pittsburg.

Tuesday, June 11.

Robert Williams Buchanan, poet and prose writer, died in London, aged 59 years.

Delegates from all over the world are attending the Y. M. C. A. convention in Boston.

L. Hartman, wayward son of a wealthy New Yorker, killed his actress bride of a few weeks and himself at a Chicago hotel.

Plans for a combination of 21 of the largest plow factories in the country practically were completed yesterday in Chicago.

Santo Martino, aged 2 years, was burned to death in a New York tenement, and his brother Philip, aged 5, will probably die.

Wednesday, June 12.

The International Machinists' association, in convention at Toronto, re-elected President O'Connell.

The entire junior class at Bethany college, Wheeling, W. Va., has been suspended for breaking up a freshmen's meeting.

William J. Samford, governor of Alabama, and ex-congressman, died at Tuscaloosa, aged 56. Hon. W. D. Jelks, president of the senate, succeeds him.

President McKinley has received an invitation, engraved on a solid gold plate, to attend the July carnival at Deadwood, S. D.

Two Boers have been court martialed and shot for trying to escape from Pretoria to rejoin their commandoes after having taken oath of neutrality.

Thursday, June 13.

The thermometer in Chicago yesterday reached 88 degrees, and there were several prostrations.

At Denver last night Julius C. Benton, well-to-do stockman, shot and killed his wife and then killed himself.

Charles Reidlinger, aged 15, while swimming at Harrisburg yesterday was seized with cramps and drowned.

The steamer Cleveland, now nearing completion at Bath, Me., is to be christened by Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of the senator.

Harry Lee, nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, of the southern Confederacy, died at Macon, Ga., yesterday. Confederate veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy will conduct his funeral.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Philadelphia, June 12.—Flour weak; winter superfine, $2@2.25; Pennsylvania roller clear, $[illegible]; city mills, extra, $[illegible]. Rye flour dull at $2.75@2.90 per barrel. Wheat steady, but quiet; No. 2 red, spot, 75½@76c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, spot, [illegible]; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, [illegible]. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, clipped, [illegible]; lower grades, [illegible]. Hay slow; No. 1 timothy, $16.50 for large bales. Beef steady; beef hams, $[illegible]. Pork regular; family, $[illegible]. Lard steady; western steamed, $[illegible]. Live poultry quoted at [illegible] for hens; [illegible] for old roosters, [illegible] for spring chickens weighing 2 to 4 lbs. to the pair, and [illegible] for spring chickens weighing 1½ to 2½ lbs. to the pair. Dressed poultry at [illegible] for choice fowls; [illegible] for old roosters; [illegible] for nearby broilers and [illegible] for frozen chickens. Butter steady; creamery, [illegible]; do. factory, [illegible]; [illegible] creamery, [illegible]; New York dairy, [illegible]; fancy Pennsylvania prints, [illegible] at [illegible]; do. wholesale, [illegible]. Cheese unsettled; fancy large colored, [illegible]; do. do. white, [illegible]; fancy small colored, [illegible]; do. do. white, [illegible]. Eggs dull and weak; New York and Pennsylvania, [illegible]; western, ungraded at mark, [illegible]; western candled and selected, [illegible]. Potatoes quiet; New York, $[illegible]. Bermuda, prime, $4.25. Cabbages quiet; Norfolk, per crate, [illegible].

East Liberty, Pa., June 12.—Cattle market steady; extra, $5.90@6; prime, $5.70@5.85; good, $5.40@5.60. Hogs steady; prime heavy, best mediums and light Yorkers, $[illegible]; common to fair Yorkers, $[illegible]; common pigs and skips, $4.50@5.50; roughs, $4@5.00. Sheep slow; best wethers, $[illegible]; culls and common, $1.50@2.50; choice yearlings, $4.50@4.75; common to good, $3@4.50; veal calves, $6@6.25.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Measures That Occupy the Attention of the Lawmakers.

THE SCHOOL APPROPRIATION.

Snyder Bill Restoring the $1,000,000 Cut Off by the Governor Two Years Ago Has Passed Both Houses—A Conference on the Capitol Bill.

Harrisburg, June 7.—The senate met at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning and remained in session only 20 minutes, after which adjournment was taken until next Monday night.

The Fox capitol bill passed second reading yesterday in the house after it had been amended so as to appropriate $4,000,000 instead of $5,000,000 to complete the building. The bill as it passed the senate appropriates $5,000,000 and creates a commission of five, one of whom shall be a Democrat, to be appointed by Governor Stone. The house Democrats are opposed to minority representation on the commission, and on motion of Mr. Haag, of Schuylkill, the clause providing for appointment of a Democrat was stricken out.

Harrisburg, June 8.—A large number of appropriation bills were reported in the house yesterday, mainly for hospitals.

By advice of the speaker the house dispensed with the consideration of appropriation bills requiring a two-thirds vote and took up for final passage such measures as require only a majority vote. Among the bills passed finally was one appropriating $260,000 to the state normal schools.

Harrisburg, June 11.—A number of bills were introduced in the senate last night, the first two—Scott and Focht bills—being reported favorably from committee a few minutes after they were introduced. These bills were amendments to the railway measures signed by the governor last week.

In the house Mr. Cooper, of Delaware, introduced a joint resolution urging congress to make adequate appropriation to carry out the provisions of the act of congress establishing the depth of water in the Delaware river at 30 feet at mean low water.

Harrisburg, June 12.—The Fox capital bill passed finally in the house yesterday by a vote of 139 to 39. The most important amendments are reduction of the appropriation to complete the building from $5,000,000 to $4,000,000 and the elimination of the clause providing for minority representation on the commission to be appointed by the governor.

The report of the conference committee on the Ferrebee store order bill, indorsed by the United Mine Workers, was adopted. The bill levies a tax of 25 per cent on the face value of store orders, checks, etc., except orders for coal and rent. The bill now goes to the governor.

The bill supplementing and amending the act governing second class cities, known as the Pittsburg "ripper," passed finally by a vote of 123 to 35.

At last night's session of the house the senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 to pay the deficiency in the school appropriation caused by Governor Stone's reduction in 1899 was passed finally by a vote of 151 to 7.

The senate yesterday afternoon sprung a surprise by non-concurring in the house amendments of the Fox capitol bill. The bill was sent back to the house, and if the house insists upon its amendments a conference committee will then be appointed by both houses. An effort will be made to have the appropriation raised from $4,000,000 to $4,500,000 and to give the governor discretion as to whether the state should have its own lighting plant.

Harrisburg, June 13.—Appropriation bills had the right of way yesterday in the house. A large batch was reported from committee and several others passed finally. The committee expects to report all the bills for private charities in time to be read the first time next Monday. The general appropriation bill has passed second reading in the house, and is in a position to be taken up at any time for final action. The Snyder bill restoring to the public schools $1,000,000 taken from the appropriation two years ago by Governor Stone has been passed by both branches of the legislature.

The report of the committee on the bill to provide for the registration of labels, trademarks, etc., was adopted.

The report of the conference committee on the bill authorizing school directors of townships having a population of over 5,000 to employ a township superintendent was rejected.

The bill appropriating $250,000 to erect a memorial building on the Gettysburg battlefield in memory of the volunteer soldiers, sailors and marines from Pennsylvania who participated in the civil war passed finally by 173 to 34.

The senate yesterday adopted the report of the joint conference committee on the bill authorizing the quarter sessions courts to grant licenses to sell intoxicating liquors at retail, wholesale or by brewers for a longer or shorter period than one year in certain cases, but only for the purpose of changing the date from which annual licenses shall run and take effect. The bill now goes to the governor.

The senate amendments to the Ford compulsory education bill and the process butter bill, which the house refused to concur in, were adhered to and conferences committees will be appointed to adjust the differences between the two houses.

Story of the Naval Battle Off Santiago Harbor

It Is Told by an Officer Who Participated in the Memorable Conflict

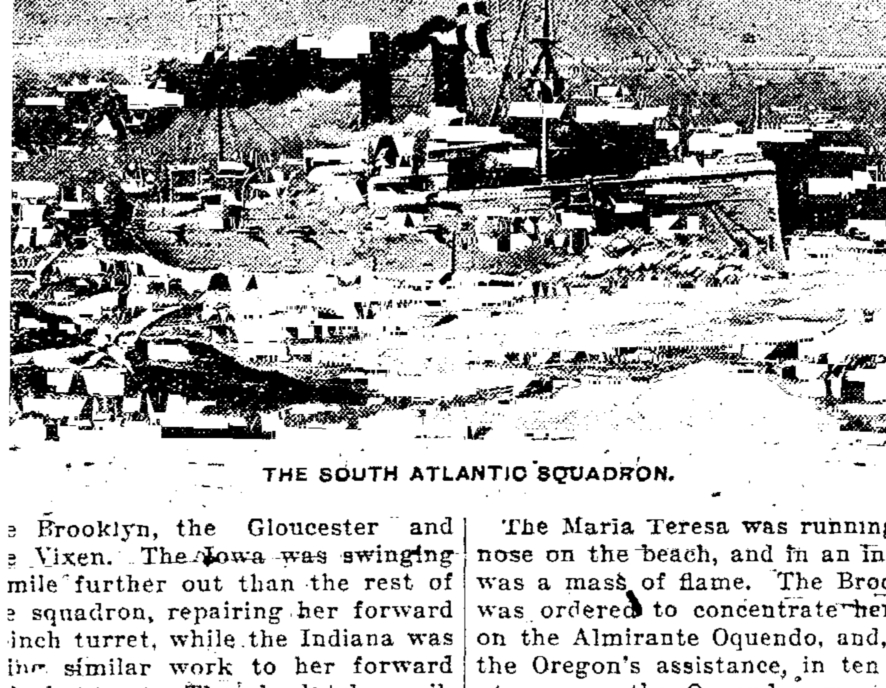
HE naval battle off Santiago harbor has been fought over and over again by the partis of both Admiral Sampson and miral Schley in an effort to secure ion by the senate on the recomndations for promotion of these o naval officers.

Vith the publication of Admiral npson's letter regarding the protion of Gunner Morgan, and the ieving of Admiral Schley from nmand of the South Atlantic iadron the whole affair has been ne over again, and the story of Santiago fight as told by an ofr of the American squadron will interesting.

For obvious reasons a naval officer ild not print such a story over his n signature, and for this reason repeat his story of the fight as rly in his own words as possible, t without using his name.

The line, which at all times was posed to be a half circle, with harbor entrance as a central nt, was more than ordinarily oken up. The big battleships had fted to the east considerably, the w York having taken Admiral npson down to Altares, eight miles st from the blockade, for a contation with Gen. Shafter.

The vessels on the blockade were Iowa, the Indiana, the Oregon,

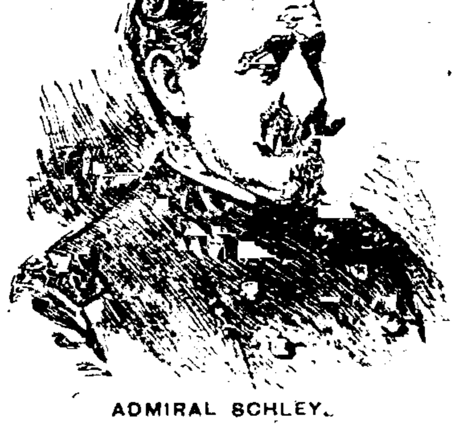


THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

e Brooklyn, the Gloucester and e Vixen. The Iowa was swinging mile further out than the rest of e squadron, repairing her forward inch turret, while the Indiana was ing similar work to her forward inch turret. The absolutely availle ships in the squadron therefore re only the Oregon, the Texas and e Brooklyn, though later Capt. ans and Capt. Taylor fought their ips.

It is a custom on ships regulated the rules that there shall be a neral muster at least once each ree months, and that the articles war shall be read. For this mus- first call had been counded at teen minutes after nine o'clock, d the men were assembling on the cks. The lookout at the masthead the Brooklyn reported smoke in e harbor, and after a minute's inection with the long glass, dropped excitedly and fairly yelled: 'here's a big ship coming out of e harbor!"

Commodore Schley was sitting unr the awning on the quarter-deck.



ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

oing to the bridge, he said: "Raise e signal to the fleet," and, turning Capt. Cook, who stood near, he id: "Clear ship for action!" The en, with a yell, went to their guns, d the rapid preliminary orders ere given. Schley, glasses in hand, atched the first ship turn out and w her start for the west. Still he ve no signal to fire or move.

The Oregon opened with her 13ch shells, and the Indiana and Texfollowed suit.

"They are all coming west," shoutl Lieut. Sears. And just then the estern batteries opened up.

"Full speed ahead. Open fire!" outed the commodore. "Fire desperately and don't waste a shot," added, and the orderlies carried e word to the turrets.

In an instant the Brooklyn's terfic eight and five-inch batteries on e port side opened, and the cruiser eaded for a point in front of the st escaping ship, firing at and reiving the fire from two of them. hen Commodore Schley saw that e first ship was coming out from e shore, headed directly for the rooklyn, with the evident intention ramming her.

"Hard a-port with your helm!" shouted Schley, and the cruiser began to go around, the smoke coming from her funnels in huge volumes.

At ten o'clock the entire Cape Verde squadron was outside the harbor and going rapidly westward. The Iowa and the Indiana could not keep up the pace, but the Oregon was coming across to the assistance of the Brooklyn, which at five minutes past ten o'clock was engaging the first three ships—the Infanta Maria Teresa, the Christobal Colon and the Vizcaya. At eleven minutes past ten o'clock the Spanish ships had all concentrated their shots on the Brooklyn, and she was in a perfect rain of shells, most of which went over her.

Standing in this hail of shells, Commodore Schley asked a young man named Ellis, who stood near him with a stadimeter: "What is the distance to the Vizcaya?"

The man took the observation. "Twenty-two hundred yards," he said, and there was a whistle, followed by a splash, as his head was literally torn from his shoulders by an eight-inch shell.

"Too bad," said Commodore Schley, as the body fell at his feet, and then, with his glasses to his eyes, he added: "The first ship is done for; she is running ashore."

The Maria Teresa was running her nose on the beach, and in an instant was a mass of flame. The Brooklyn was ordered to concentrate her fire on the Almirante Oquendo, and, with the Oregon's assistance, in ten minutes more the Oquendo was sent ashore a burning wreck but a short distance from Santiago. The Iowa, in the meantime, had sunk one torpedo boat destroyer and the other one had been driven ashore by the Gloucester's terrific rapid fire. At 11 minutes to 11 o'clock the Brooklyn turned her attention to the Vizcaya, the Christobal Colon having passed the latter.

At six minutes to 11 o'clock the Vizcaya was raked fore and aft clear along her gun deck by an eight-inch shell from the Brooklyn. Another one a minute after exploded in her superstructure with terrific force, killing 80 persons. She was afire, and at five minutes to 11 o'clock she headed for the beach at Aceraderos, where she went ashore.

The Brooklyn did not stop, but went on the chase after the Christobal Colon, the Oregon closing rapidly up and following her. The other vessels at this time were from six to eight miles behind.

The chase was in full force at five minutes to 12 o'clock, the men out on the decks watching with great interest and as happy as larks. The Colon, at a distance of five miles, hugged the shore, but Schley ordered the Oregon to follow her, and then, with the Brooklyn, he made a straight course for Cape Cruz, around which she would have to steer on a long detour to get away.

At five minutes past one o'clock p. m. both the Brooklyn and the Oregon were pounding away at the Colon, and in another ten minutes, after returning the fire in a desultory sort of way and rapidly losing ground, she turned toward shore. At 15 minutes past one she hauled down her flag.

A boat was lowered from the Brooklyn and Capt. Cook went aboard to receive the surrender. The rear admiral in charge said, with tears in his eyes: "I surrender unconditionally. We were badly hurt and could not get away."

The New York ran in between the Brooklyn and the prize and Capt. Cook was ordered to send the prisoners on board the New York.

The Brooklyn was hit 26 times, but only one man, C. H. Ellis, was killed, and only one, J. H. Burns, fireman, was wounded. The Colon went ashore at the place where the Virginius expedition tried to land and was captured 28 years ago.

Partisans of the two officers have prevented the deserved promotion of both, but it is confidently expected that at the next session of congress the long-drawn-out controversy will be finally disposed of by the acceptance of the proposition to make both officers vice admirals.

—We print books, catalogues, pamlets, posters, dodgers, auction bills, letr heads, note heads, bill heads, statements, envelopes, business cards, calling rds, wedding invitations, wedding announcements, programmes, stock certiates anything—on short notice.

THE judgment notes sold by the GAZETTE do not require the 25-cent revenue amp. Sent by mail in pads of twentye for 10 cents; fifty for 15 cents; one undred for 25 cents; put up with covers cents extra.

OUR CLUBBING RATES.

Any one of the following first-class journals will be furnished with the GAZETTE for 1901 at the following prices:

New York Tri-Weekly World	$2 00
The Commoner, (William J. Bryan, Editor)	2.00
Pittsburg Post, daily	4.00
Pittsburg Post, three days a week	3.00
New York Tri-Weekly Tribune	2.25
New York Weekly Tribune	1.50

Payment in all cases must be strictly in advance.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Many New Firms Preparing to Open Manufactories in Several Sections of the Country.

C. F. Saylor, of Iowa, the special agent in charge of the beet sugar investigation of the department of agriculture, is in Washington, and has submitted his report to Secretary Wilson. He says this year shows an active tendency toward the institution of new beet sugar enterprises. Next autumn, he says, Michigan will have three new factories, and Ohio, Indiana, New York, Colorado, Utah, South and North Dakota and Illinois will open new factories, making 13 in the United States now in contemplation. A conservative estimate, he says, is that there will be 42 beet-sugar factories in operation in the United States by the end of next autumn. Everything indicates that the industry is thoroughly established. Mr. Saylor adds:

"Even in the incipiency of the industry these factories have shown good profits. They have maintained themselves without any apparent real contest with the sugar trust. The sections of the country that seem most adaptable to the industry are where conditions call for new resources, as in Michigan, where there has been a phenomenal increase in the last three years, largely due to the waning of the lumbering industry of that region. There will be 14 factories there next season. California is the leading state in production, with eight factories, including the largest in the world. The immense amount of pulp and refuse left after the extraction of the sugar appeals especially to the farmer and the corollary industries that grow out of farm products."

Mr. Saylor says no other feed is so valuable and so cheap for the dairy and stock feeding interests as beet pulp. These factories turn out from 45 to 50 per cent. of the original weight of the beets worked in the form of the refuse or biproduct. Sugar beet seems to respond especially to cultivation in the arid region, where it has given better results than any other crop. The arid section has been enabled to cope with other sections of the country where the crops have been produced by natural rainfall, not only in the amount of tonnage an acre, but in the higher sugar contents and the purity of the beet. The results in Utah have demonstrated the feasibility of the central plant idea, with branches scattered at numerous points for performing some detailed parts of the work.

THE TRUCKER'S WAGON.

How to Build an Extension Platform on Which Barrels and Boxes Can Be Carried.

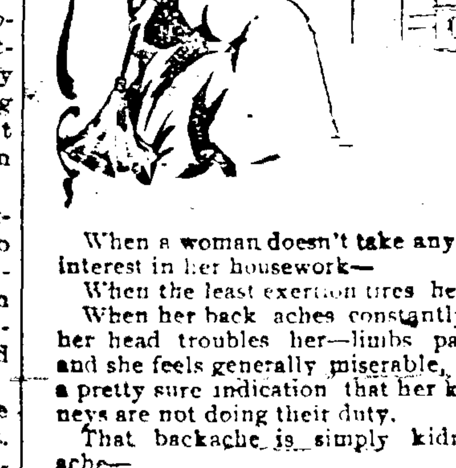
It is a convenience, when peddling vegetables, fruit, etc., to have a long bodied wagon, rather than to pile barrels and boxes high. With a long-

PLATFORM FOR MARKET WAGON.

bodied wagon very little climbing is necessary; with a short-bodied wagon constant climbing becomes tiresome. The plan herewith shows a board platform extended beyond the body of the wagon and on it barrels, boxes, bags, etc., can be placed and held securely by a rope.—B. D. Thompson, in Farm and Home.

A Disadvantage.

The man who doth too much complain
 Beneath suspicion rests, because
If he kept busy, it is plain,
 He'd have no time for picking flaws.
—Washington Star.



When a woman doesn't take any interest in her housework—

When the least exertion tires her—

When her back aches constantly—her head troubles her—limbs pain, and she feels generally miserable, it's a pretty sure indication that her kidneys are not doing their duty.

That backache is simply kidney ache—

The poison the kidneys should take out of the blood is left in, and is breeding all sorts of dire diseases

But you can stop it—

Doan's Kidney Pills

Act directly on the kidneys—strengthen them, help them to do their duty.

Read what one grateful woman has to say about it.

Mrs. Ambrose O'Donnell, wife of the engineer at the Columbia mills, Columbia, Pa., says:

"My back ached nearly all the time and when not aching I had that tired out feeling just about where the kidneys are located. When I caught a slight cold across my loins was the first to be affected by it. Lifting anything or bending while doing my work about home caused sharp pains to dart through me. In the morning I was so sore and stiff that I could hardly walk, but gradually it wore away, leaving only the dull aching pain in my loins. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. I know of between ten and fifteen people who have been using them on the strength of my recommendations. I do not hesitate to tell anyone that I think they are a grand medicine."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by all dealers

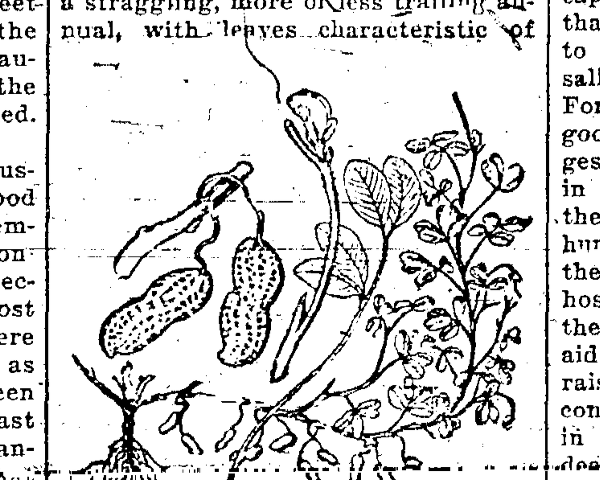
Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

HORTICULTURE

THE PEANUT PLANT.

It Is a Member of the Legume Family and First Cousin to the Bean and the Pea.

The peanut differs so much in appearance from the bean and pea, and is put to such different use that it is seldom thought of as a legume. A study of the growing plant immediately shows the resemblance. It is a straggling, more or less trailing annual, with leaves characteristic of



THE PEANUT PLANT.

the legumes, and the butterfly-shaped blossoms, whose ovaries develop into a seed pod. As the flower withers the stalk or stem of the ovary rapidly lengthens and pushes into the ground, so that the pod is matured beneath the surface. Peanuts are widely grown throughout our southern states and are used extensively in that section as a food for hogs. The illustration, here reproduced, from a bulletin of the United States department of agriculture, shows the different parts of this plant.—Orange Judd Farmer.

HOW TO PRUNE TREES.

The Longer the Stubs Are Left the Longer They Are in Healing Over and Recovering.

All persons familiar with birches and maples know that if any limbs are taken from them in the late winter or spring time, the stubs will bleed freely for a number of weeks; and if such limbs are large ones, they seldom heal over before decay has commenced in them.

Apple and pear trees will bleed more or less when pruned at the same seasons of the year; and for that reason no pruning, when large limbs are to be taken off, should be done at that time of the year. When pruning is done during the three midsummer months, the stubs commence to heal over quite soon, and they can be painted within a few days after pruning, if the weather is warm and dry, which cannot be done, and have the paint hold, if the pruning is done before the bleeding has ceased to flow. During the summer months the sap is thickening for the making of new wood, and is largely near the bark and not in the older wood of the trees. Trees that are pruned in the spring are from one to two years longer in healing than if pruned in summer, and that fact is of great importance when the life and health of the trees are taken into consideration.

Now, how should a tree be pruned? Should the stubs be left long or short, or with as little wood as the circumstances will permit. Any person who has taken much notice of how others have pruned, as well as his own work, has noticed that the longer the stubs are left the longer they are in healing over, and in many cases they never heal over, but dry up or decay, which in many cases is the beginning of the decay and death of the tree.

One other error in pruning is often made in not sawing the limbs off as nearly as possible perpendicular with the body of the trees or the larger limbs from which they are taken. By taking off the limbs perpendicular rather than horizontal, more or less, the lower parts of the stub or wound will heal over nearly or quite as soon as the upper part.—Jonas H. Priest, in Country Gentleman.

To Destroy Currant Worms.

Hellebore is the proper remedy. Some sprinkle it on dry. That is somewhat wasteful. The most effective method of application is to dissolve in scalding water and put a strong solution, about a spoonful for a pail of water. It will not do to apply once only. The eggs seem to be innumerable and the next day another swarm of the worms will appear. It is not considered safe to use Paris green on currant bushes; there is danger that it may poison the fruit. If dry hellebore is used in abundance it would be better to spray freely afterwards with pure water and thoroughly cleanse the bushes.

Excellent Wash for Trees.

A good wash is often worth many times what it costs to apply and will do much toward preventing the attacks of borers and other insects. A one-pound can of concentrated lye dissolved in two or three gallons of water makes a very good tree wash. Another good wash can be made of one-half pint of pine tar, one-half pint carbolic acid, and two gallons of soft soap. These washes can easily be applied with an old whitewash brush or a swab made of old rags tied on the end of a stick. These washes should be applied two or three times to the trunk and large limbs during the spring and early summer.

Anxious to Serve.

Lawyer—It is reported that you have frequently expressed yourself as opposed to capital punishment?

Deacon Highsoul (drawn for jury duty)—I won't have no scruples in that man's case. He cheated me on a hoss trade once.—N. Y. Weekly.

So They Were Married.

"I could die for you," he cried.

But the girl gave no sign of reciprocal affection.

"And my life," he continued, "is insured for $20,000."

"I am yours," she sighed, "till death."

—Philadelphia Press.

MANAGING THE CALF.

Lot of Valuable Information Condensed for the Benefit of Busy Farm Readers.

To make him pay, the calf requires careful handling. He starts life with a baby stomach. To overfeed him is to invite failure. It usually makes him scour. This stops growth and perhaps kills him, making loss in either case. If he doesn't scour he bloats with poisonous gas generated by the surplus food he cannot digest, and the "pot-bellied" calf with staring coat is a long time recovering from unthrifty conditions and starting to grow.

Don't let a calf drink daily until he can drink no more. Find out his capacity and then give a quarter less than his limit. If he can be forced to drink it slowly, thus mixing the saliva with it, so much the better. For this reason a calf feeder is a good thing. Food is eaten to be digested. The saliva well distributed in the food while in the mouth is the great agent of digestion. A pail hung up well above the calf, to which the milk is brought through a small hose partly stopped, so he can get the milk but slowly, is an invaluable aid in successful feeding, either for raising or the block. But such a contrivance must be cleansed daily in boiling water or it will prove a death trap. The milk remaining in the pail and tube will putrefy and produce a germ disease similar to cholera infantum, which destroys so many babies and originates in food vessels and bottles imperfectly cleansed.

The calf is a valuable newcomer, provided it is handled right. In the calf, the dairy cow has her beginning. To raise the best heifer calves for the dairy or sale is politic. Every other calf should be made into veal or "baby beef" as soon as possible. The man who destroys a calf for its pelt to-day is considered a poor manager.

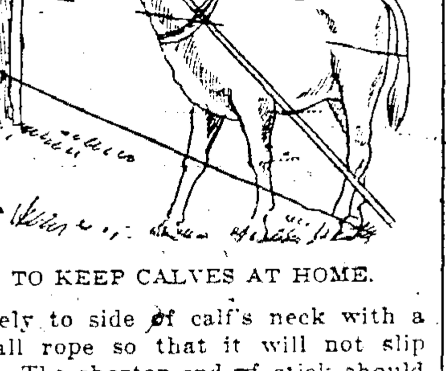
Keep the calf pen dry and wholesome at all times. If there be any odor about it carry in a peck of dry earth and spread it on a few quarts of land plaster. If sweet milk or whey cannot be got for every day's feed, accustom the calf to sour drink and do not give any that is sweet. Calves do just as well on sour milk as on sweet. Uniform quality of food is what is required. If butter or cream is being sold one can easily make veal at the same time by carefully observing the above rules and adding to skim milk a slowly increasing ration of whole flaxseed jelly. Thus one herd of cows may return double profits by producing butter and veal at the same time.

To teach the calf to drink, hold the pail in one hand. As soon as the calf will suck your fingers turn your hand under its jaw, and its nose will follow your fingers to the milk. Calves should be treated to dry dust and salt, as this regulates their digestive organs and keeps them from scouring.—Farm Journal.

SIMPLE LITTLE DEVICE.

For Keeping Calves at Home, Without Interfering with Their Comfort, It Has No Equal.

The sketch shows how I prevent mine from crawling through a wire fence. Take a strong hard wood stick 1½ inches by 5 or 6 feet, according to size of calf. About 15 to 18 inches from end of stick tie se-



TO KEEP CALVES AT HOME.

curely to side of calf's neck with a small rope so that it will not slip off. The shorter end of stick should extend beyond the calf's head; the longest end drags on the ground. When the calf attempts to crawl between or under wire of fence the upper end of stick will be sure to catch hold of wire, and with the longest end of stick resting upon the ground it will be impossible for the calf to get through the fence. This device has the advantage of not interfering the least when the calf is grazing in the pasture or lying down to rest. — Lewis Olsen, in Farm and Home.

'Tween Seasons.

The melancholy days have come;
 Small comfort now we get.
Too warm to keep our flannels on.
 Too cool to shed 'em yet.
—Philadelphia Press.

Fresh Enough.

Pimoff—Waiter bring me poached eggs on toast. And mind they're fresh laid!

Waiter—Yes, sir! Shall I have the hen lay 'em on the toast, sir?—Detroit Free Press.

MAYDOLE'S HAMMER.

(Benson's Plaster is Pain's Master.)

When Maydole was told that he made "a pretty good hammer," he said, "No, I don't make a 'pretty good hammer.' I make the best hammer that ever was made."

Every carpenter who saw a Maydole hammer wanted one. It was of the best material, perfectly balanced, and the head never flew off. Hammers were divided into two classes—1st, Maydole's; 2d, all the rest.

Plasters are separated by the same line of cleavage; 1st, Benson's Porous Plaster; 2d, all the rest. When for rheumatic pain, a cold, a cough, kidney trouble or any other disease or ailment that may be treated externally, you ask for a plaster, any honest, reputable druggist will give you a Benson's. He knows it is incomparably the best, and he assumes that you know it too. As the name of Maydole stood for hammers the name of Benson stands for plasters—the "real thing." All the medicinal potencies that are valuable in a plaster are in Benson's. Capsicum, Strengthening and Belladonna plasters are out of date.

An army of physicians and druggists, and millions of the people, have written of Benson's Plasters as a remedy to be trusted.

Benson's Plasters have fifty-five highest awards. Accept no substitute.

For sale by all druggists, or we will prepay postage on any number ordered in the United States, on receipt of 25c. each.

Seabury & Johnson, Mfg. Chemists, N.Y.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ERIE RAILROAD

Time Table in Effect October 21, 1900.

WESTWARD. No. 29	No. 3	No. 7	No. 5	No. 1	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. No. 2	No. 8	No. 14	No. 12	No. 10
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	Leave. Arrive.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
.....	9.10	7.25	2.25	8.55	New York	7.00	7.55	12.52	6.30	8.00
.....	6.10	6.10	6.10	9.33	Carbondale	5.45	5.45	.....	8.53	8.53
6.35	8.40	1.10	8.15	2.26	Susquehanna	1.82	2.30	6.45	12.23	2.25
6.51	.....	note	.....	.....	Great Bend	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....
7.20	4.30	1.45	8.55	2.58	Binghamton	1.01	1.53	6.00	11.40	1.43
7.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	Union	.....	.....	5.38	.....	.....
8.05	5.06	2.15	9.25	3.25	Owego	12.32	1.21	5.13	11.00	1.09
8.45	5.36	.....	9.51	3.49	Waverly	12.08	12.53	4.39	10.28	12.42
9.35	6.09	3.05	10.20	4.13	Elmira	11.45	12.28	4.00	9.58	12.16
10.18	6.45	3.31	10.47	4.38	Corning	11.21	12.01	3.24	9.18	11.50
10.42	7.10	.....	.....	4.54	Addison	11.05	11.46	3.02	8.56	11.31
11.30	7.59	.....	.....	.....	Canisteo	10.34	.....	2.23	8.15	.....
11.40	8.20	4.35	11.50	5.35	Hornellsville	10.26	11.05	2.15	8.05	10.50
4.45	11.30	7.05	.....	8.00	Buffalo	8.00	8.10	.....	4.00	8.10
9.09	1.58	8.08	.....	9.09	Niagara Falls	7.15	7.15	.....	1.03	7.11
8.50	10.45	6.00	1.20	8.50	Salamanca	7.15	8.40	11.15	5.10	8.30
.....	6.30	12.30	7.40	.....	Cleveland	.....	11.15	.....	8.50	1.00
.....	7.35	11.30	5.20	.....	Chicago	.....	3.00	.....	9.20	.....
p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	Arrive. Leave.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

Above trains run daily except 4 and 9 which run daily except Sunday. Jefferson Div. trains 4, 2, 1, 23 run daily except Sunday; trains 22, 20, 21, 3 run daily; trains 34, 25, 29 Sundays only. Trains 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 are vestibuled. No. 7 will stop at Great Bend to let off passengers from New York. No. 7 does not run west of Leavittsburg on Mondays and days following legal holidays. No. 29 does not run Sundays between Hornellsville and Buffalo, and Dayton and Jamestown. No. 14 does not run Sundays between Jamestown and Salamanca.

Additional trains going East—No. 16 daily, leaves Hornellsville 6.00 a. m., Canisteo 6.09, Addison 6.55, Corning 7.55, Horseheads 8.25, Elmira 8.36, Waverly 9.18, Owego 9.58, Union 10.36, Binghamton 11.01, Great Bend 11.43, arrives Susquehanna 12.05 p. m. No. 24, daily, leaves Hornellsville 4.10 p. m., Canisteo 4.18, Addison 5.06, Corning 5.35, Horseheads 6.05, Elmira 6.21, Waverly 6.56, Owego 7.33, Union 7.57, Binghamton 8.20, Great Bend 8.48, arrives Susquehanna 9.05 p. m. Trains 38 and 22, daily, except Sunday, leave Binghamton 6.00 a. m. and 3.35 p. m. for New York and to Carbondale via Susquehanna.

Additional trains going West—No. 15, daily, leaves Susquehanna 12.15 p. m., Great Bend 12.31, Binghamton 1.07, Union 1.27, Owego 1.59, Waverly 2.34, Elmira 3.11, Horseheads 3.21, Corning 3.47, Addison 4.11, Canisteo 5.00, arrives Hornellsville 5.10 p. m. No. 11, daily, leaves Susquehanna 6.33 p. m., Great Bend 6.48, Binghamton 7.15, Union 7.31, Owego 7.56, Waverly 8.32, Elmira 9.05, Horseheads 9.14, Corning 9.35, Addison 9.56, Canisteo 10.46, arrives at Hornellsville 10.55 p. m. Trains 21 and 27, daily, except Sunday, leave Susquehanna 11.20 a. m. and 9.36 p. m. for Binghamton.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

112	108	18	STATIONS.	103	17	101
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	Arr. Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
9.06	1.12	9.47	Elmira	6.45	1.45	5.25
8.57	1.03	9.39	Horseheads	6.54	1.54	5.34
8.30	12.40	9.15	Corning	7.20	2.20	6.00
7.47	11.59	8.36	Bath	8.05	3.06	6.42
6.53	11.11	7.45	Wayland	9.00	3.56	7.35
5.38	10.06	6.40	Avon	9.55	5.00	8.42
5.00	9.25	6.00	Rochester	10.45	5.55	9.15
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

Nos. 17 and 18 run daily except Sunday, others run daily.

TIOGA DIVISION.

105	107	109	STATIONS.	102	104	106
a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	Lve. Arr.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
5.03	9.55	4.50	Elmira	9.10	4.35	5.20
6.15	10.23	5.29	Millerton	8.40	3.30	4.51
.....	11.00	6.05	Lawrenceville	8.00	2.05	4.13
8.05	11.19	6.20	Tioga	7.43	1.10	3.56
9.10	11.38	6.40	Mansfield	7.25	12.30	3.37
10.00	12.00	7.00	Blossburg	7.05	11.10	3.15
1.20	1.20	.....	Hoytville	.....	8.10	2.00
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.

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Condensed Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1900

GOING SOUTH.

	Week Days. A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	Sundays A. M.	P. M.
Lyons	.....	8 50	4 10	7 05	8 50	.....
Geneva	.....	9 35	4 35	7 30	9 35	.....
Dresden	.....	10 02	5 02	7 55	10 02	.....
Penn Yan ar	.....	10 28	5 28	8 23	10 28	.....
Penn Yan lv	.....	10 32	4 32	7 22	9 32	.....
Himrods	.....	10 17	5 17	8 09	10 17	.....
Dundee	.....	10 27	5 26	8 18	10 27	.....
Watkins	.....	10 49	5 47	8 40	10 48	.....
Corning ar	.....	11 30	6 27	9 20	11 30	.....
Corning lv	6 00	11 34	6 30	.....	6 30	.....
Lawrenceville	6 45	12 02	7 59	.....	6 59	.....
Elkland	8 07	12 40	7 36	.....	7 36	.....
Knoxville	8 47	12 56	7 52	.....	7 52	.....
Westfield	9 22	1 12	8 07	.....	8 07	.....
Ulysses	11 00	1 50	8 45	.....	8 45	.....
Tioga	6 41	12 15	7 13	.....	7 13	.....
Stokesdale Jct	7 10	12 45	7 45	.....	7 45	.....
Wellsboro ar	7 20	12 55	7 55	.....	7 55	.....
Wellsboro lv	6 50	12 25	7 25	.....	7 25	.....
Ansonia	7 25	1 01	8 00	.....	8 00	.....
Blackwells	8 00	1 35	8 40	.....	8 40	.....
Slate Run	8 19	1 55	9 02	A. M.	9 02	.....
Jersey Shore	9 17	2 50	10 15	11 45	10 15	.....
Williamsport	9 50	3 30	10 40	12 20	10 40	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Reading P. & R	2 [illegible]	8 26	5 00	5 50	5 00	.....
Philadelphia	4 [illegible]	10 18	7 10	8 20	7 10	.....
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	

GOING NORTH.

	Week Days.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	Sundays A. M.
Williamsport	.....	7 10	2 40	5 47	7 10
Jersey Shore	.....	7 40	3 11	6 23	7 40
Slate Run	.....	8 39	4 00	7 22	8 39
Blackwells	.....	8 59	4 20	7 43	8 59
Ansonia	.....	9 30	4 50	8 20	9 30
Wellsboro ar	.....	10 00	5 20	8 50	10 00
Wellsboro lv	.....	9 30	4 50	8 25	9 30
Stokesdale Jct	.....	9 50	5 10	8 40	9 50
Tioga	.....	10 17	5 33	9 07	10 17
Ulysses	.....	8 45	4 00	.....	8 45
Westfield	.....	9 22	4 38	.....	9 22
Knoxville	.....	9 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	.....	9 [illegible]
Elkland	.....	9 55	5 10	.....	9 55
Lawrenceville	.....	10 31	5 52	9 22	10 31
Corning ar	A. M.	11 00	6 20	9 50	11 00
Corning lv	7 20	11 05	6 24	p.m.	6 24
Watkins	8 00	11 52	7 10	.....	7 12
Dundee	8 22	12 12	7 32	.....	7 32
Himrods	8 31	12 21	7 42	.....	7 42
Penn Yan ar	9 13	12 58	8 23	.....	8 22
Penn Yan lv	8 17	11 57	7 22	.....	7 22
Dresden	8 45	12 32	7 55	.....	7 55
Geneva	9 20	12 54	8 23	.....	8 23
Lyons	9 45	1 20	8 50	.....	8 50
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.

Auburn, N.Y.C	10 30	2 34	9 45	5 25	9 45
Syracuse	10 55	3 40	10 46	12 15	10 40
Albany	2 30	6 57	2 50	4 50	2 50
New York	6 00	9 59	7 00	8 45	7 00
Rochester	10 50	2 20	10 00	12 50	9 45
Buffalo	12 55	4 15	11 55	4 15	11 40
Niagara Falls	2 45	5 23	12 30	5 17	12 30
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.

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STATIONS.	Da. Ex. Sun	Da. Ex. Sun	Da. Ex. Sun	Da. Ex. Sun.	Sun. Only.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Addison Lv	7.15	11.10	.....	5.10	5.10
Elkland	7.46	11.41	.....	5.41	5.41
Osceola	7.51	11.46	.....	5.46	5.46
Knoxville	8.00	11.55	.....	5.55	5.55
Westfield	8.16	12.11	.....	6.11	6.11
Gaines June	10.00	12.47	.....	6.47	6.47
Galeton, Ar.	10.20	1.00	.....	7.00	7.00
Galeton, Lv.	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....
Germania	10.26	.....	5.07	.....	7.07
Corbett	10.34	.....	5.15	.....	7.15
Cross Fork June	10.58	.....	5.40	.....	7.40
Wharton	11.39	.....	6.24	.....	8.24
Costello	11.49	.....	6.34	.....	8.36
Austin	11.58	.....	[illegible]	.....	8.45
Keat. Summit Ar.	12.25	.....	7.10	.....	.....
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Keating Summit Lv	.....	12.4[illegible]	7.30	9.10	.....
Austin	6.50	1.05	8.00	9.50	.....
Costello	7.0[illegible]	1.11	.....	.....	.....
Wharton	7.12	1.26	.....	.....	.....
Cross Fork June	7.5[illegible]	2.09	.....	.....	.....
Corbett	8.2[illegible]	2.3[illegible]	.....	.....	.....
Germania	8.3[illegible]	2.47	.....	.....	.....
Galeton Ar.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galeton Lv	8.4[illegible]	2.53	.....	.....	.....
Gaines June	8.55	3.06	.....	.....	.....
Westfield	9.3[illegible]	3.4[illegible]	.....	.....	.....
Knoxville	9.4[illegible]	3.56	.....	.....	.....
Osceola	9.57	4.0[illegible]	.....	.....	.....
Elkland	10.0[illegible]	4.1[illegible]	.....	.....	.....
Addison Ar	10.34	4.4[illegible]	.....	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

STATIONS.	Daily.	Da. Ex. Sun.	Da. Ex. Sun.	Da. Ex. Sun
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Ansonia Lv	.....	.....	9.40	8.20
Manhattan	.....	.....	9.54	8.35
South Gaines	.....	.....	9.57	8.39
Gaines June	.....	.....	9.59	8.42
Galeton Ar.	.....	.....	.....	8.55
Galeton Lv.	6.30	1.05	.....	.....
Walton	6.47	1.24	.....	.....
Newfield June	7.13	1.50	.....	.....
West Bingham	7.30	2.06	.....	.....
Genesee	7.41	2.18	.....	.....
Shongo	7.48	2.24	.....	.....
Wellsville Ar	8.08	2.46	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Wellsville Lv	8.[illegible]	3.30	.....	.....
Shongo	[illegible]	3.4[illegible]	.....	.....
Genesee	8.5[illegible]	3.4[illegible]	.....	.....
West Bingham	[illegible]	3.5[illegible]	.....	.....
Newfield June	9.2[illegible]	4.17	.....	.....
Walton	9.51	4.41	.....	.....
Galeton Ar	10.10	5.00	.....	.....
Galeton Lv	.....	.....	.....	7.10
Gaines June	.....	.....	9.0[illegible]	7.2[illegible]
South Gaines	.....	.....	9.[illegible]	7.2[illegible]
Manhattan	.....	.....	9.[illegible]	7.29
Ansonia Ar	.....	.....	9.2[illegible]	7.45
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	lv. ar	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3.0[illegible]	1.00	6.45	Cross Fork	11.50	3.00	6.35
3.5[illegible]	2.00	7.45	Cross Fork Jc	11.00	2.10	5.45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	ar. lv.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Ronald is the one promising member of the Fanshaw household, unappreciated by any of the others, save his brother, David. The prevailing shiftlessness had saved the life of Evelyn, second daughter of Col. Hasbrooke, the county's greatest planter, and whose splendid home was known as "Carnleigh."

CHAPTER II.—At Carnleigh, James Hardy, a Charleston cotton merchant and suitor for the hand of Caroline, Hasbrooke's eldest daughter, and Capt. Winkle, an admirer of Evelyn, are guests. Evelyn's school days over, Ronald meets her by chance, when she again thanks him for the fight he had made with the angry bull which had threatened her life. She is glad of rebuke he had given Winkle, but a few minutes before, who had condescendingly thrown him a coin for a little fishing bait.

CHAPTER III.—Ronald, returning home with his brother, is overtaken by the Hasbrooke trap. Winkle, holding the reins, tries deliberately to ride Ronald down, the trap coming so near as to knock the basket in his hand to the ground. Ronald determines to have satisfaction.

CHAPTER IV.—The next morning, with two revolvers in his pockets, Ronald makes his way to a place where Winkle may be met. Winkle refuses to fight a man in Ronald's position in life. Ronald, bent on humiliating the coward, grasps him by the collar and deliberately cuts off the buttons and shoulder straps from his uniform. Winkle sneaks back to the house. Evelyn, who had been gathering flowers, tells Ronald she had been eavesdropping. Sorry for what he had done in anger, he gives her the buttons and shoulder straps, that they might be put again on the captain's coat.

CHAPTER V.—That night in the drawing-room at Carnleigh, Hasbrooke tells the sad story of Mrs. Lancaster, one of the guests. In early life during the war, her husband, a confederate officer, had been killed by mountain bushwhackers, and her baby lost, perhaps killed. A little later Capt. Winkle gives a colored account of his meeting with Fanshaw. By a sly stroke Evelyn shows him she knows the true version. When he finds her alone, he threatens to tell her father of her being in correspondence with Fanshaw. She dares, having learned of the affair in that way, saying she was a witness, and tells of having the buttons and shoulder straps in her possession.

CHAPTER VI.—One July morning Ronald finds a lynching plot on. A woman has been murdered for her money, and the suspect, caught with blood-stained hands and considerable money, had escaped from the sheriff and known to be in hiding in the swamp. Young Fanshaw determines to thwart the mob.

CHAPTER VII.—The mob beats the swamp, but Ronald goes from man to man, trying to dissuade them from their purpose of lynching the man when captured. Evelyn learns of his noble course, and wants to write a note of encouragement, Mrs. Lancaster, who has been made a confidante, disapproves, but compromises by writing such a note herself.

CHAPTER VIII.—It is after dark when the fugitive is finally captured. Ronald speaks to the crowd, and, on the pretext of showing the crowd how small the prisoner is, he lifts the lad to the saddle, wheels his horse, and is off for the jail at Danube. Sydney Hart, ringleader of the mob, finding himself thwarted, fires at the fleeing figure, but David knocks the gun barrel up, so that no one is hurt. Evelyn anxiously watches the road until in the early morning she sees him safely return to his home.

CHAPTER IX.—At the breakfast table the guests at Carnleigh hear of the capture of a negro who has confessed to the killing of the woman, and Ronald is highly praised. Mrs. Lancaster, who had been struck by the resemblance of Ronald to her lost husband, calls at the Fanshaws. She learns of Ronald's love for Evelyn, but also that on account of their different stations in life, he has no hope of winning her.

CHAPTER X.—Hart, thwarted on the night of the attempted lynching, seeks a quarrel with Ronald. Ronald, warned by Dave, is armed when the clash comes. Hart is mounted, and during the fusillade one of the shots takes effect, and he falls mortally wounded. Thad Williams, one of the Hart gang, rides up just in time to hear the man's last words.

CHAPTER XI.—Ronald, burdened with knowledge of having killed a man, starts to give himself over to Sheriff Ratcliff. He meets Evelyn, who is out in her pony-cart. She offers to drive him to Ratcliff's house, but he objects to compromising her by letting them be seen together at this time. She, however, carries her point. On the way they meet Capt. Winkle.

CHAPTER XII.

Twenty minutes later they were in the sheriff's buggy, on the way to Danube. Ratcliff had put a cheap cigar between his teeth, but he was not going to light it till they were entering the town.

"Thar's one disagreeable feature," he remarked. "At first, my idea was to hurry up an' git it over, so you wouldn't have to go to jail at all; but it has just struck me that this is Saturday, an' it is sometimes awkward work to have a trial the last day o' the week. You see the prosecution will want to summon Thad Williams, an' that will take time. Then, as to-morrow is Sunday, you may have obleeged to wait over till Monday."

Ronald told him that it would make little difference to him whether he spent the time in jail or out.

"You feel that away now," commented the sheriff, "but you will feel different when you get in thar, at least that's my experience with prisoners. A jail house is like a woman's bonnet; it has a better look from the outside than the inside."

Just before driving into the public square Ratcliff struck a match and applied the flame to his cigar, then he drew himself up more erectly and drove on to the office of Judge Richardson, the magistrate. A man coming out told Ratcliff that the judge had gone out to his farm to spend Sunday.

"You see," said Ratcliff, as he puffed, and seemed to view himself from the standpoint of a group of citizens who had gathered on the sidewalk and whose eyes were asking what had happened. One of the crowd stepped out to the buggy and asked if Ronald was under arrest, but he received only a non-committal grin and a shrug as Ratcliff turned his horse towards the jail, a modern red brick structure adjoining the courthouse in the center of the town. When they arrived the jailer, a stout, thickset man, with a bald spot on his head, was playing croquet in the yard with the only family he owns, namely, the jailer answered to his name reluctantly, without looking up from the board.

"You'd better git up from thar," called out Ratcliff, jocularly. "The taxpayers say they are tired o' paying you fifteen wages to draw flies like sleepin' niggers in the courthouse square."

The jailer crowned a king and got up from the grass with a lingering backward glance at the band of his opponent. "What's wanted?" he asked as he drew near the buggy.

"Mr. Henderson, you remember Mr. Fanshaw, of Honeycut District," reminded Ratcliff. "He's the feller that helped me out last summer with that lynchin' ground over our way. Well, he's settled Syd Hart's hash to-day an' will have to register at yore shebang till Monday, I reckon. I want you to make 'im comfortable, Jeff; he's a friend o' mine."

"I'll do the best I can," promised the jailer; "but you know all the cells are alike."

They followed him into the jail and up the stone steps to a heavy iron door at the head of the stairs. The room was too large to be called a cell. It was light, having four windows, which were heavily barred, and a bed that was faultlessly clean. As Ratcliff and the jailer were leaving, the sheriff asked Ronald if he could do anything for him.

Ronald told him he could think of nothing; indeed, he could think of nothing at the moment but Syd Hart's eyes—Syd Hart's blood.

"You'll have to have a lawyer," suggested Ratcliff.

"Then send Mr. Redding to me," said the prisoner.

When they had left him, Ronald threw himself on the bed and stared up at the ceiling. Hart's corpse had a way of coming before him with new force each time that it made its appearance. It approached him now in solitude oftener and with more tenacious reality than ever. The afternoon died slowly. It began to grow colder as the sun went down, and the light against the western sky turned from yellow to gray. Once he fancied he saw the body on the floor by his bed, in the shadow, just as it was lying when he had last beheld it. Almost with a prayer for protection he turned his face away and stifled a scream, and yet the feeling of actual guilt had not come to him. He tried to draw Evelyn into his thoughts, but there was cold comfort in the memory that he had blighted her life as well as his own. Could he have done so then, he would have killed her affection for him that she might have the peace of soul that was denied him. He heard steps on the stairs and a key rattled in the lock of a little iron door in the wall, and through it came a woman's voice:

"Here's yore supper, Mr Fanshaw."

It was the jailer's wife, and he arose and took the plate of food and cup of hot coffee from her hands.

"Mr. Ratcliff stopped at the door just now," she said, in a cold, methodical tone, "an' he said tell you Mr. Redding was out in the country, but he'd left word at his house fur 'im to come an' see you as soon as he got back."

When she had gone, Ronald put the plate on the bed (there was no table in the room) and washed his hands and face in the tin basin, but somehow the cold water added to the general chill

THE NIGHT FELL LIKE A THREAT OF COMING TERROR.

that was on him and he quickly dried himself on a towel. The sight of the food gave him a touch of nausea; he started to drink the coffee, but remembered that coffee at night made him restless, and he wanted to sleep. He went to the window which commanded the widest view of the buildings round the prison. A negro on a bony horse was lighting the gas along the avenue, which stretched out till, on a distant hillside, it lost itself in the clouds. Two churches were within sight, and they were being lighted. The choirs were going to meet to practice for the service on the morrow. The nearest bell was rung. The night fell like a threat of coming terror.

He had another vision of the dead man. This time Syd lay covered with a white sheet in the sitting-room of his own home. Round the walls of the room sat the neighbors discussing his many manly virtues and his untimely end. He saw a white-haired mother, and old man Hart, from whom Syd had inherited his intrepid, turbulent spirit.

"Some men," shuddered one here, "could justify themselves in such a case as this, but I shall never be able to forget—" Yes, that was—the Master of the World—would have found a way to avoid what I did. If only I had offered no resistance, Syd Hart would have been alive, and I—and Evelyn—".

There his agony overwhelmed him and he threw himself on his bed again and pressed his hands over his eyes. The strains of an organ swelled up from the nearer church and stole into his room; voices began to sing. The singers broke down and merry laughter—the laughter of free, hopeful people—rolled past the firing-line of music.

Suddenly there was a sound of a key being pushed into the lock and the big door swung open. The voice of the jailer cried:

"Wake up thar, Mr. Fanshaw. I've fetched yore brother up to see you!"

Dave came in with a candle which the jailer had given him and he stood with it in his hand, awkwardly shifting his big feet in their new shoes, till the jailer had locked the door and had gone.

"I come on, Ron," he said, "as soon [illegible] time to tell me what you'd said. She 'lowed she had took you to the sheriff's house. She was a-cryin' as if 'er heart ud break—she could hardly talk. She begged me to come on an' offered me money to buy anything that might be needed."

"I hope you didn't take it, Dave," burst from the prisoner's lips.

"No, I didn't take it; somehow I didn't think you would want help from a woman—you are not that sort."

"What do people think about it, Dave?" Ronald took the candle from the poor fellow's quivering hand and placed it on a little shelf on the wall.

"Sympathy's always with the dead, at first," answered Dave. "I never have heerd as many good things said about George Washington as I have about Syd Hart in the last three hours."

Ronald sighed despondently.

"I presume that they blame me?"

"Some few 'lowed that you ort not a-bucked agin 'im that night at the swamp."

"But the boy was innocent," said our hero.

"That's a fact, Ron; but mountain folks don't reason that way; they only remember how mad you made 'im when you turned his cake to dough. They don't admit that you was right, kase they don't want to know how nigh they come to murder that night. The nigger that did the deed has long ago met his God, but some of 'em try to believe he was innocent. Let a body have even a spindlin' excuse, and he'll clear his own skirts. Do you reckon they will let you out on bail?"

"Mr. Ratcliff is going to help me try for it," replied the prisoner. "We shall not know what can be done till after the trial Monday."

Dave moved towards the door, as if he were ready to go, but he lingered.

"I reckon," he said, as his eyes roved about the bare room, "that you feel a little lonesome heer." Receiving a nod from his brother, he went on: "You needn't look to pa for help. Bill Tygh hinted to 'im this evenin' that folks would naturally expect him to sign yore bond, an' it made 'im as mad as a wet hen. He swore like rips fur fully five minutes on a stretch, an' said some'n about yore bein' no son o' his'n. Ma run out to him an' slapped 'er hand smack dab over his mouth, an' tol' 'im to shet up ur she'd make 'im regret it to his dyin' day. They both went off in the smokehouse, jowerin' like cats a-fightin'. I slid up agin the wall o' the smokehouse to see ef I could make out what was wrong. Thar they had it up an' down fur half an hour, but I couldn't catch head nur tail of it. But it seemed like pa had committed some crime or other durin' the war, up in Tennessee, an' she was threatenin' to give him away. They kept bringing yore name into the fuss, but I couldn't tell why they did it. You was too little durin' the war to 'a done anything wrong."

Ronald made no comment on these remarks; indeed he had caught only about half of what his brother was saying, so far away were his thoughts from any row between his mother and father.

Noting his inattention, Dave shook the iron door, the signal agreed on between him and the jailer to indicate his readiness to go. "I've got a long ride before me," he explained. "I'll be in Monday sure."

And when the jailer and Dave had departed with the candle, Ronald lay down on his bed to spend his first night after killing a man.

CHAPTER XIII.

When Evelyn reached home, after leaving the message with Dave, she found her sister waiting for her in the garden. Caroline Hasbrooke said nothing until the groom had led away the pony, then, with a malicious glance at Evelyn, she opened up:

"I guess you've heard about Ronald Fanshaw."

Evelyn nodded; she could not trust her voice to calm utterance just then; besides, it behooved her to dissemble.

"He has murdered Sydney Hart."

Evelyn drew a quick breath and retorted:

"He did it in self-defense—absolutely in self-defense!"

"I don't believe a word of it."

Evelyn bowed her head, and passed on up the steps, realizing that even if she could justify her lover in Caroline's eyes it would not benefit his cause in the slightest, and she had heart for nothing that could not lighten his woe. But Miss Hasbrooke was not satisfied. Nagging was an amusement to which every brain-cell she possessed was adapted. She followed Evelyn into her room and closed the door with significant care and softness.

"So you see what you escaped." This was her first shot, and she coolly tossed her guns again on Evelyn, who stood at the dresser, removing her gloves and hat.

"I don't understand you," said Evelyn.

Caroline came a step nearer, her sharp eyes flashing.

"You came within an inch of falling in love with him last summer. Capt. Winkle has told me a thing or two. I intended to report it to father if you had not changed your tactics. Suppose you had let your silly romanticism run on, how would you have felt now?"

This sort of goading was maddening. Evelyn turned upon the offender. "I don't see how I could be more miserable than I am," she said, with sharp frankness of voice and look.

The elder girl grasped the speaker's arm and her long fingers tightened on it. "Evelyn," she said, raspingly, "you are not in love with that man!"

"More deeply, Caroline, than you will ever love—or ever could love anybody with that stony heart of yours. Yes, I love him! If it would give him one moment's relief, I'd go to his cell to-night and share his sufferings."

"Evelyn Hasbrooke!" Caroline stood like a figure of stone. "You cannot mean it!"

But Evelyn simply sank into a chair in the semi-darkness of the room. Her sister's voice sounded as if it came from a great distance.

"I shall not tell father," Caroline was saying. "It would humble him to the dust. It would simply break his heart."

She paused. The plantation bell rang for the last time. It was a signal for all loiterers in the fields to come into the quarter, a custom which had been kept alive since the days of slavery. The elder [illegible] up a chair and sat down [illegible]

"Tell me how it came about," she said.

For a moment Evelyn seemed drawn out of a stupor of gloomy reflections.

"He had threatened to kill Ronald," she began—"to kill him on sight—and Ronald's brother gave him a—"

"Oh, I mean how did you ever happen to fall in love with such a creature as he is?" broke in Miss Hasbrooke, almost angrily. "How can you admit such a thing, when you remember who and what the Hasbrookes are?"

"I have never thought of them as being gods, nor even angels," Evelyn blurted out, and then she laid a firm, determined hand on her sister's arm. "I must beg you, Caroline, to leave me alone this evening. I cannot bear to hear you run him down for what he cannot help. Please go!"

Caroline drew herself up from her chair and moved to the door with a step full of dire prophecy. "I shall not tell father," she repeated. "No, I shall not tell him."

"But I shall," answered Evelyn. "I am helpless to aid the man I love—the man I'd die for willingly, but I shall not conceal the truth from a single soul. At least I can do that much. I can be true to him. I shall not deny him."

Caroline leaned on the swinging door, her cold, vindictive face rested on her arm. It was on the tip of her tongue to make an angry retort, but she evidently thought dumb silence on her part would be more crushing, so with a look of forced incredulity on her face she turned away. "I shall not tell father," came like a belated echo from the hall. "I shall not be the one to break his heart."

The colonel had come in from a tiresome ride across his domain and sat in his study looking over some legal papers. The soft light of a German student lamp brought his fine face out strongly and clearly from the darkness round him. He had spread the papers on the top of his mahogany desk. Only the day before he had insured his life for another large amount, and he was thinking of making a will which would divide his property equally between his two daughters. One of the servants approached with a card.

"Tell Capt. Winkle," said he, as he glanced at the card, "that I cannot see him to-night, unless it is something of importance."

"He said it was very important, suh."

The old man fumbled his papers with nervous fingers.

"It has come at last," was the thought in his mind; "but she shall not be coerced. I shall never ask a child of mine to marry against her inclinations, and Evelyn has acted strangely in regard to him.

"Well, send him in here, Nebo, and then see that we are not disturbed."

Col. Hasbrooke opened the door of a big iron safe and thrust into it his papers. He remained standing, his eyes on the door. Capt. Winkle wore riding boots and held his gloves and whip in his hands as he entered.

"I dropped in only for a minute, colonel." That was his greeting, but it was a cold one, unlike the young officer's usual suavity. Indeed, his tone seemed almost to carry a menace. The colonel's perception was keen, and he fell to wondering and drawing hasty deductions.

"You are always welcome at Carnleigh, Capt. Winkle. Nebo, take the captain's things. What will you drink, sir?"

Winkle waved the servant away, and stood watching him till he had gone, then he leaned on the back of a chair.

"I called to see you in regard to your daughter," he said, still coldly. "I hope you will pardon the informality of my visit, colonel."

"I must admit that I suspected that you might wish to speak of her—of Evelyn," answered the old man, now reassured as to Winkle's intentions.

Capt. Winkle started. It had flashed upon him that he was being misunderstood, and yet there was a dogged something in his eyes which seemed to saw that a little thing like a temporary misunderstanding—even in so delicate a matter—would amount to nothing as an offset against the humiliation Evelyn's conduct had brought him. Hasty reflection on this line made him unusually blunt of speech.

"Yes, I want to talk to you about her, but not in the way you perhaps anticipate, Col. Hasbrooke," said the captain, almost patronizingly. "I felt it my duty as a personal friend of yours to come directly to you."

"It must be a proposal, after all," thought the old gentleman, whose face was divesting itself of its look of perplexity, "the fellow is badly rattled." He waved his hand towards the captain's chair and sat down himself. Winkle took his seat and crossed his tightly clad legs, his spurs jingling as he moved.

"That's right, Capt. Winkle," went on the older man, "that's always best; I like the old way. a father has the biggest interest in a daughter after all has been said."

Winkle's attention seemed not to fasten to this last remark.

"May I ask if Miss Evelyn is at home?" he asked, irrelevantly.

Hasbrooke could not restrain a smile. He told himself that he had never dreamt that Winkle would be knocked off his feet by such a formality, and yet it showed that the fellow was hard hit, and that was what he ought to be.

"I don't know," replied he, "but," he added, "of course she is; she is never out so late as this alone, and she went for a drive shortly after dinner. Shall I send up your card?" The colonel reached out for the old-fashioned tasseled bell-pull.

"I should like to know if she is at home, for sure," said Winkle; "if—if she is, there can be no immediate danger—though I feel certain—"

"Danger!" ejaculated the colonel, "what the devil do you mean, sir?"

"Colonel, you may think me an meddling where I have no right, but I flatter myself that you cannot fail to appreciate a thing done purely in your interest, and under a sense of duty. The truth is, I saw Miss Evelyn in the cart with Ronald Fanshaw driving rapidly away from the scene of the shooting. They were going towards the railroad station. I have hesitated for three hours over what I ought to do, and at last—"

The colonel stepped towards him, and raised his two hands as if to clutch the speaker's throat, but he restrained himself. He took a turn in Winkle's [illegible]

"What damnable nonsense is this?" he thundered.

"I have known for some time, colonel," answered Winkle, calmly, "that she was falling in love with this fellow; but I could not feel that I had the right to speak—"

Hasbrooke was as pale as death, and he shook from head to foot as a man with palsy. He put his hands behind him and held them tightly one in the other.

"You have made a serious, culpable mistake, sir," he said. "I don't believe my daughter has even a speaking acquaintance with Fanshaw—if she has that—and as to your extravagant statement that you saw her—"

"I am your friend, Col. Hasbrooke," protested the younger man, quickly, "and I do not want to leave your house until I am assured that your daughter is safe under your roof. Every minute we are talking here may be valuable to you. Let me beg of you to ascertain if she is at home."

"You shall have your wish, sir." The old man's step across the room to the bell-pull was majestic. As he drew the silken cord toward him he smiled.

"You shall certainly have your proof," he said, "and then"—the old soldier looked significantly at the door and bowed.

James entered softly and stood waiting.

"Ask Evelyn—say to her," corrected the colonel, "that I should like to see

"WHAT DAMNABLE NONSENSE IS THIS?" HE THUNDERED.

her here for only a minute. But, hold; has she returned from her drive?"

"Yes suh; des a minute 'fo' you got back, suh."

The colonel swept a triumphant glance at Winkle, and then concluded his command to the servant."

"Ask her to come down."

"I trust," said the captain, when the man had withdrawn, "that you will pardon my fear that—that the couple really had the intention of eloping; but, seeing them together at such a time, I was naturally disposed to wonder what could have caused such a meeting; and a few minutes later, when I came across the dead man, and learned that Fanshaw had killed him, it was natural that I should think—"

"You shall be convinced, sir," burst from Hasbrooke's lips, "that you have had an attack of blindness that is dangerous to the reputation of honorable women!"

"I shall not dispute with you, colonel," said Winkle, in a conciliatory tone; "but I passed as near them as I am to you now. I shall leave it to her. She will not deny my statement."

The old officer shrugged his shoulders in stern unbelief, and five minutes of sullen silence bore down on the two men. It was lifted by the approach of Evelyn. Both men were on their feet as she entered the room. Capt. Winkle bowed low, but no word of greeting passed his lips. Her father placed a chair for her, but she signified her desire to stand. Her lip curled with disdain as her eyes fell on Winkle's face, and then she gave her undivided attention to her father.

"You are to decide a point between Capt. Winkle and myself," began the old man, as he released her hands, which he had taken to lead her to the chair. "He is sure he saw you in the cart with Fanshaw, driving away from the scene of the tragedy. I, of course, firmly denied it."

Evelyn held her head high, her arms tightly folded; she seemed to have stopped breathing.

"Capt. Winkle is quite right," she answered, in a low, tense tone.

The colonel reeled as if he were dizzy. For the ensuing moment there was no other sound in the room save his labored breathing. Suddenly he steadied himself before her, his eyes expanded.

"Are you crazy, my child?" he blurted out.

"Almost!" Evelyn laughed harshly. "The only man I ever loved as women love once in their lives is facing the most horrible crisis of his existence. I happened to meet him on his way to give himself up to the sheriff, and, as I love him and wanted to be with him as much as possible, to comfort him, and assure him of my fidelity, I insisted on driving him to Ratcliff's. He begged me not to insist on it, but I would have it so. If you cast me off a million times I shall have all the more heart to bestow on him—the more pity in his sorrow!"

The old soldier seemed to wither like a plant under a fierce heat; his hands hung limply at his sides for a moment, and then he drew himself up as erect as if he were on parade and faced his visitor.

"You have rendered me a valuable service, Capt. Winkle," he said distantly, "and I hope some day to be able to show better appreciation for it."

He moved backward to the bell-pull, his eyes studiously avoiding those of his child.

"Capt. Winkle's horse!" he called out to the servant. His words rang like pieces of falling metal.

When Winkle had gone, Hasbrooke stood for a moment eying his daughter sorrowfully, then he sank into his big revolving chair and lowered his head to the desk. Evelyn looked down on him pityingly, and then she stepped to him and laid a cold white hand on his head.

"Father," her voice cut sharply into the silence, "I love you as fondly as any daughter ever loved a father, but as sure as God is in Heaven that love will die—you will kill it if you turn against me in my first hour of actual [illegible] as I [illegible] and yet you have no pity for me. You demanded more in your daughter, but I tell you I demand more in a father! God made me love Ronald Fanshaw; He did it by opening my eyes to his greatness of mind and character. I will not allow you to insult him by your tears," her voice rose to a sharp command and she stamped her small foot. "I will not, I say!"

The white head was raised. The old man's eyes gleamed with the fires of despair; but as they rested on the calm, undaunted face of his best-loved child their glance wavered.

"Do you mean that, Evelyn—my God—are you in earnest?"

"Thoroughly in earnest, father; you have often told me about the strength of the Carnleigh women in their love. Would the Carnleigh you wedded have allowed her father to weep because of her love for you?"

The colonel stretched out two trembling hands and took hers in his grasp.

"You are right, my daughter, in a way"—he kissed her lightly on the brow—"but I am right, too. Pardon me if I have been impolite; you and I have never had a disagreement before, but I can see farther than you—the light of calm reason is stronger than the flare of infatuation. Now go to bed, and let me think; ah, let me think!"

Without a word she moved away. At the door she turned and looked back. He stood where she had left him, his arms folded as if in death. "It is awful! My God, it is awful!" she heard him muttering.

(To be continued.)

BOTH HALTED IN SPEAKING.

Amusing Encounter Between a Stuttering Captain and a Sentinel.

A Louisville boy, an officer in the Philippines, tells a story on one of his brother officers which will bear repeating. The officer in question, a captain, stutters badly. He had been on recruiting duty in the states, and while at his work had enlisted for his regiment a man who stuttered as badly as, if not worse than, the captain himself, says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Some time later he was ordered back to his company, and a few days afterward was on duty as officer of the day. As it happened, the stutterer that he had enlisted was without his knowledge put on guard duty that night. When the captain went around to inspect the guard he came to the new sentry and was challenged. "Huh-huh-h-halt, who-who-who c-c-comes there?"

The captain answered: "O-o-o-of-of-f-of-officer of the did-dad-day."

Then the sentry said: "A-a-a-advance, of-f-of-officer of the d-d-day, to b-bib-bab-be recognized."

By this time the captain was mad all over, for he thought the man was mocking him. He did not know the recruit, although the recruit knew him. The captain went bounding up to the sentry and yelled at him: "W-w-wh-wh-what d-d-d-d-n f-f-fool enlisted y-yu-yay-you?" and the sentry said: "Y-y-yu-yu-you did, sir."

Revolutionizing Georgia.

Dix—Did you hear of that chap who proposes to revolutionize Georgia?

Hix—No. How is he going to do it?

"He had submitted a proposition to the agricultural department to raise whiskymelons down there instead of watermelons."—Detroit Free Press.

That Polished Him.

Mabel—When pa saw my latest hat he gasped, "Well, that's the limit. You can't show me anything bigger than that."

Chollie—What did you do?

"I showed him the bill."—Boston Globe.

The Dear Girls.

Miss Bloomfield—Miss Ann Teek is as artless as a child, don't you think?

Miss Bellefield—Of course; but one expects that, you know, when a lady reaches her second childhood.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Would She Keep Her Promise?

Mrs. Benham—I don't believe in government without the consent of the governed.

Benham—Well, I've got your consent: when we were married you promised to obey.—Brooklyn Life.

Expert Assistance.

"Jane," said he to his wife, "Mr. Mopus wrote me to-day in a way I don't like. I want to give him a talking to he'll remember while he lives. So you just dictate and I'll write."—Philadelphia Times.

Her Suspicions Aroused.

He—Haven't I told you that I loved you?

She—Yes, but you haven't been real foolish about it for three whole evenings.—Town Topics.

All She Asked.

Mr. Newrocks—But, my dear, I don't know the first thing about bric-a-brac!

Mrs. Newrocks—I'm not finding fault with you for that, but surely you might pretend that you do!—Puck.

It Takes a Remedy of Uncommon Merit to Draw the Unqualified Praise of a Successful Practicing Physician.

Dr. J. W. Bates of Corfu, N. Y., states: "A most remarkable case has come under my hands of late and has fully convinced me of the wonderful power of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills over diseases of the nerves.

"A young lady who was treated for over two years for epilepsy by two doctors was given up to die. I found that her sickness was not epilepsy, but nervous troubles, due to menstrual derangements, and prescribed four of Dr. Chase's Nerve Pills a day, after meals and at bed time. Since that time she has not had a single bad spell. Her health has rapidly improved, she has gained about fifteen pounds in weight, and I do not hesitate to state that Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills have saved her life and restored her to health."

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LOCAL NOTICES.

...reduction in wall paper at my ...ar depot. All kinds of farm pro...ken in exchange.
...31-tf. F. B. WETMORE.

...W. H. BUDINE the well-known ...cialist will be at R. P. Pagan's ...r store Wellsboro, Pa. June 14 to ...es tested and examined free. ...k guaranteed. June 7 2t.

...EDUCTION IN WALL PAPER.—All ...ut in two. For the next 15 days ...sell wall paper regardless of cost.
F. B. WETMORE,
...31-tf. *Near the Depot.*

...TOOTHBODY PAPER AND PAINT.—It will ...but little if you buy paper and ...t my store. A 2 quart pail full ...white paint, guaranteed, 55c. ...h said" F. B. WETMORE,
Near Depot, Wellsboro.

...at the Fair store and examine ...of fine millinery, both trimmed ...rimmed. Also, the latest novel...the season. We will be sure to ...ll who favor us with their pat...
JOHN FISCHLER.
...7-tf.

...Buckwheat and Seed Corn for ...or sale at the Wellsboro Roller ...so Dandy, Graham and Buck...lours, pure corn and oats chop, ...al, bolted meal, cracked corn, ...middlings and bran, oil meal, ...ts, etc., at reasonable prices.—...f.

...icket agents have been supplied ...s showing the Buffalo hotels, ...houses, lodging houses, etc. ...in question giving rates, loca...c. Prospective Pan-American ...should call on Erie agents if ...quire any information of this ...May 31-3t.

...ICE IN PRICES.—2,000 pounds of ...lay coal delivered at following ...

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...ve, Egg	5.20
...est for furnace use)	5.00

...prices good for orders received ...une only and for June and July.
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trip, six and one-half days in the Yellowstone Park, St. Paul and Chicago. A magnificent trip of 38 days, including all expenses. For particulars regarding these tours, and illustrated itinerary, address W. H. Northrop, General Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

EXCURSION RATES TO THE PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION.—Beginning April 30th and continuing until Oct. 31st, the New York Central will sell excursion tickets to Buffalo and Niagara Falls on account of the Pan-American Exposition at special reduced rates, varying with different time limits and accommodations. Excursion tickets good in first class day coaches, but not in parlor or sleeping cars, within two to five days of date of issue, are sold at lowest rates. Ten day tickets, thirty day tickets and season tickets are also on sale. Specific rates, conditions and limit of tickets, time of trains, information as to hotels and boarding houses, etc., will be made known upon application to ticket agents.
—May 3-tf.

The Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1901.

New Advertisements.

Financial Statement—Delmar School District.
Sherwin & Williams' Paints—R. L. Van Horn & Son.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Newsy Items, Personal and Otherwise, Gathered in and About Town.

—Summer visitors begin to arrive in town.

—The leak in the clouds has been plugged.

—There are several cases of chicken pox in town.

—Last Saturday night was the coldest of the season.

—Mrs. A. M. Roy is visiting relatives at Jamestown, N. Y.

—The first hot wave of the season arrived on Wednesday.

—Miss Hazel Fero, of Corning, is the guest of Miss May Blair.

—Miss Bertha Mudrack is visiting relatives at Carlisle, Cumberland county.

—Mrs. W. H. Fisher, of Tamaqua, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. B. Wetmore.

—A cement walk has been laid alongside of the Coles Hotel block on Waln street.

—Mrs. Charles Graham and children are visiting her parents at Roaring Branch.

—Mrs. B. F. Roberts and daughter, Fannie, are attending the Pan-American this week.

—From present indications Wellsboro will send its full quota to the Pan-American.

—Dr. W. G. Lent, of Scranton, was in town yesterday shaking hands with his many friends.

—Mrs. A. P. Dartt and Mrs. A. H. Dartt have been visiting relatives at Blossburg this week.

—Mrs. J. P. Longwell, accompanied by relatives from Bath, N. Y., is attending the Pan-American.

—Rev. and Mrs. N. L. Reynolds are visiting at the home of their son, Rev. F. W. Reynolds, in Elmira.

—Mrs. E. E. Hyer and children have been visiting at the home of her parents at Galeton the past week.

—W. H. Fretz has just placed a four-horse-power gas engine in his market to run the big meat chopper.

—Hon. Richard Davis, of Everson, Fayette county, was the guest of his brother, John Davis, over Sunday.

—Old potatoes are very scarce in the local market and sell for $1.00 a bushel. New potatoes retail for 60 cents a peck.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. English, of Montclair, N. J., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Riberolle last week.

—Mrs. L. B. Finkelstein and her two sons are visiting at the home of her mother at Spartansburg, Crawford county.

—The Chinese laundry has been moved from the Wilcox block to the building formerly occupied by John Wise's restaurant.

—County Treasurer Smith met with a runaway accident at Mardin one day last week. No serious damage was done however.

The visits of the iceman had been received with a decided chill up to Wednesday, when business picked up somewhat.

—Misses Ada and Edna O'Connor and Martha Graves left yesterday morning for a two weeks' visit with Mrs. Vaughn at Jamison City.

—Frank Dickson, of this borough, is manager of two booths at the Pan-American Exposition, at which pure grape juice is dispensed.

—As the days begin to lengthen marriages begin to strengthen. On Monday six licenses were issued from the Register and Recorder's office.

—L. H. Kilbourne, Esq., returned home on Monday evening after a two weeks' visit at Cornell University, New York city and other places.

—Forty-four applicants for teachers' certificates were examined by County Superintendent Longstreet at the High School building on Friday.

—The busses of the Coles and Wilcox hotels are out in handsome new summer suits of paint and present a very neat and attractive appearance.

—Mrs. L. A. Gardner, of this borough, and her sister, Mrs. N. W. Hallock, of Brownlee, returned on Wednesday from a ten days' trip to the Pan-American.

—Arthur H. Dartt has been spending the past two weeks at Blossburg, looking after the business of his brother, R. R. Dartt, who has been seriously ill with stomach trouble.

—Frank Thompson, a Blossburg lad, was released from jail on bail one day last week. He is charged with burglarizing the bicycle shop of F. J. Veil and was committed to jail about two months ago.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Converse left on Tuesday morning for an extended Western trip. They will visit Fort Wayne, Ind., Chicago, Michigan and many other places of interest, and expect to be absent six or eight weeks.

—Prof. H. E. Raesly has bought the new residence of Fred M. Bodine on West avenue and will take possession immediately. Mr. Bodine will move into the Bache house, corner of Grant and Meade streets.

—At St. Paul's Episcopal church last Sunday morning Bishop Talbot administered the rite of confirmation to a class of nineteen. He preached highly interesting and instructive sermons at both the morning and evening services.

—Dr. M. L. Bacon has leased the residence of Mrs. Lang, on lower Main street, which has just been vacated by Druggist A. W. Campbell. Mr. Campbell and family now occupy their handsome new residence on Central avenue.

—District Attorney Dunsmore attended the commencement exercises of Wilson College at Chambersburg last week. Mr. Dunsmore's sister, Miss Luella Dunsmore, of Clearfield county, formerly of Covington township, was one of the graduates.

Last Saturday afternoon a quiet wedding took place at the home of the bride on Sears street, the contracting parties being Elmer E. Buck, the well-known merchant tailor, and Miss Ida M. Chaffee. Rev. Joseph Dennis officiated. We extend our congratulations.

—At the regular meeting of the Borough Council last Monday evening bills for labor on the streets amounting to $124.81 and the lumber bill of E. Matson, Jr., for $418.14, were paid. The Council approved the sidewalk grades on Main street recently surveyed by Engineer Hardt and ordered the same to be entered in the grade book.

—Within a few weeks the water company has placed meters on motors in the GAZETTE office, the churches and markets. Meters have also been placed in the hotels and livery stables. The object of the meter is to limit the waste of water and the rate depends on the amount of water used. The maximum rate is 5 cents per hundred gallons; the minimum is 2 cents per hundred gallons.

—A party of distinguished New York Central railroad men passed through Stokesdale Junction in a special car on Tuesday. The party included E. H. Newman, the new President of the road; F. R. Callaway, the retiring President; W. G. Wilgus, Chief Engineer, and Superintendent J. B. Stewart, of Corning. The officials made a tour of inspection of the Pennsylvania division, and while the president's car was on the road all other trains were sidetracked.

—Among the students who have returned home for the summer vacation are the following: George Landrus, from the Institute of Technology, Boston; Albert F. Hardt, from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; Clinton T. Williams, from Mercersburg Academy; Miss Florence VanValkenburg, from Mountain Seminary, Birmingham; Misses Maude Kress and Blanche Nichols, from St. Mary's School, Garden City, N. Y.; Frank C. Robinson and Eric Webb, from Cornell University.

—Dr. Samuel J. Unger, of New York city, formerly of this borough, and Miss Paula New, of that city, were united in marriage last Sunday evening at 5 o'clock. The event was celebrated in the Casino and was very largely attended by invited guests. S. Unger, father of the groom, and his two children, of this borough, were members of the bridal party, Miss Gertie Unger acting as maid of honor. As a testimonial of the esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Unger were held they were presented with a large number of handsome and valuable gifts. We are gratified to learn that Dr. Unger enjoys a fine practice.

Has Been Adjudged Insane.

At an examination before a commission in lunacy yesterday morning George T. Deming, the talented young crayon artist of this borough, was adjudged insane. The commission was composed of Dr. J. P. Longwell, H. B. Leach, Esq., and R. E. Gambell.

Yesterday afternoon an order was issued by the Court directing the Sheriff to take the unfortunate young man to the Danville asylum. Deming is possessed of a peculiar hallucination, believing that he has been hypnotized by one of our physicians who desires to ruin him. Sheriff VanDusen or one of his deputies will probably leave with his charge for Danville to-morrow.

ANDRESS ROUNDED UP

One of the Jail Breakers Captured at Niagara Falls on Monday.

HE WILL BE BROUGHT BACK

When Andress Was First Located in Buffalo He Was Given a Tip by a Friend and Left for Other Parts—Awaiting Requisition Papers.

William Andress, one of the prisoners who escaped from the county jail about a month ago, was rounded up at Niagara Falls last Monday by officers of that city, who had been forwarded a description of the jail breaker. He was held subject to the orders of Sheriff VanDusen, who left for Niagara Falls on Tuesday morning.

Andress had been working in a barber shop at Niagara Falls for several days, having gone to that city from Buffalo, where he was located by the Sheriff a few days after he made his escape on Saturday night, May 11th. It appears that after gaining his liberty Andress went directly to Buffalo and the following Monday he telephoned his grandmother at Coudersport to forward his overcoat and some money to a certain address in that city. This gave the officers the first clue as to his whereabouts.

A description of the prisoner was sent to the Chief-of-Police at Buffalo and a few days later the Sheriff was advised that the fugitive had been located. The Sheriff immediately proceeded to Buffalo, where he learned that Andress was employed in a barber shop. In company with a detective the Sheriff visited the barber shop and was surprised to discover that the bird had flown. The officials were informed that about two hours prior to their visit Andress received a message and after reading it he immediately quit the shop, stating that he had been called away.

No further trace of Andress was found until last Monday when Sheriff VanDusen received a message from Niagara Falls announcing the capture of the prisoner.

The Sheriff returned home on Wednesday to await the necessary requisition papers, which are expected here to-day. Andress will probably be brought back to his old quarters to-morrow evening.

Were Royally Entertained.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of last Friday printed the following concerning a visit to that city of several of our citizens on their return trip from Gettysburg:

Major G. W. Merrick, Major C. H. Veil, F. M. Sheffer, Prothonotary of Tioga county, and H. C. Cox, son of General Robert C. Cox, of Wellsboro, Pa., on their return from the G. A. R. Encampment at Gettysburg, paid their respects to Captain D. B. Meredith, of Steelton. After the inner man had been served Mr. James M. Gibbs, who was a member of Major Merrick's regiment, joined the party. They then took the party to the new works, near Highspire. On their return they were shown through the Pennsylvania Steel Works. Then they returned to the house and fought the battles over. Major Veil exhibited the gold watch of General Reynolds, who fell on the first day's fight at Gettysburg. The Major was orderly for General Reynolds and was the only one near him when he fell. Some months afterwards the watch was sent to General Meade, who presented it to the Major with this inscription: "Presented to Orderly C. H. Veil by the sisters of General Reynolds, who fell in battle July 1st, 1863, at Gettysburg." Captain Meredith, not being able to extend the time table, they took the last car for Harrisburg, speaking in the highest praise of their visit to the great steel plants and city.

Death of Mrs. John Dengle.

Mrs. John Dengle died at her home on Berwart street at an early hour on Monday morning, aged 63 years. She had been in poor health for about seven years, being afflicted with dropsy, and for the past year or more had been a great sufferer.

Mrs. Dengle was born in Germany and came to this country when sixteen years of age. She was married to John Dengle about 45 years ago and had been a resident of Wellsboro for over 40 years. She had a wide acquaintance in this section and was greatly esteemed and respected by all.

Mrs. Dengle was the mother of four children: John R. Dengle, of Westfield; Louisa, the wife of Herbert Severson, of this borough; Samuel L. Dengle, of Tiadaghton, and Anna, the deceased wife of William F. Jordan, of this borough.

The funeral was held from the house on Wednesday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. A. C. Shaw, the deceased having been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years.

Children's Day in the Churches.

Children were the prime factors in the services at the Baptist and Presbyterian churches last Sunday, when the Children's day exercises were held. Beautiful floral decorations, ideal weather and excellent programmes of music, song and recitations made the day alike enjoyable to the little folks and their elders.

Prof. Christie, of the Meadville Theological Seminary, occupied the pulpit at the Presbyterian church in the morning and preached a very able sermon before a large congregation. The children's programme was observed in the evening.

Mrs. L. M. Newell, of Chicago, delivered an interesting address on Home Missions at the Baptist church on Sunday morning. The children's services in the evening were conducted by Edwin M. Rumsey, Superintendent of the Sunday-school. The recitations and singing were well rendered. A collection of $14 was taken up for the missionary department of the Baptist Publication Society.

—The Antrim ball team has received new uniforms of light gray.

A BRAVE LIFE SAVER.

Lieutenant McCaskey Rescues a Private From Drowning.

Lieutenant McCaskey, who is mentioned below in a dispatch from Lancaster, is the husband of a young lady who formerly resided in Wellsboro and will be remembered as Miss Edna McClellan. The dispatch says:

News has been received here from Manila of the thrilling rescue from drowning of a private in the Twenty-first Regiment by Lieutenant Walter B. McCaskey, of this city, whose promotion to a first lieutenancy for bravery has just been announced.

Captain Chase, of the Twentieth Infantry, had detailed Lieutenant McCaskey and three men to see if it were possible to ambuscade Cailles, the guerrilla insurgent. After "hiking" over various trails the party came upon a deep mountain stream. Young McCaskey jumped in to find a fording place, and, contrary to orders, the men followed. The latter were swept under by the current, but the plucky young officer, at the risk of his own life, grabbed one of the men by the waist and swam with him to the shore.

Without pausing for breath the young officer repeatedly dived into the river, in hope of rescuing the two other men, but his attempt was fruitless.

Locals From the Mansfield Advertiser.

—Messrs. H. C. Young and B. J. Bodine, of Wellsboro, were here last week in the interest, it is said, of a new telephone company.

—Dr. and Mrs. Rose, of Wellsboro, were in town Sunday, and with their son and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Bailey, drove to Roseville, the birthplace of Dr. Rose.

—Bishop Talbot was accompanied to Mansfield by Archdeacon Heakes, of Wellsboro, who assisted in the service and was an honored guest at the reception.

—That there is still such a thing as political conscience was exemplified last Saturday in the nomination of Frank Rockwell for District Attorney, without opposition. There would have been other candidates and a fight but for the fact that the voters long ago caused it to be known that Mr. Rockwell was entitled to the place. He got it as a matter of course.

Reunion of the 207th Regiment.

Owing to the absence of many veterans, who were attending the encampment at Gettysburg, the number of survivors present at the reunion of the 207th Regiment, Pa. Vols., last Thursday and Friday, was not as large as on former occasions. A camp-fire was held in the court house on Thursday evening, at which ex-Sheriff Johnson presided. Interesting addresses were made by Hon. H. B. Packer, Rev. William Heakes and others. The exercises were interspersed with vocal and instrumental selections.

At a business meeting on Friday morning the following officers were elected: President, J. H. Miller, of Salladasburg, Lycoming county; Vice President, Geo. W. Johnson, of Covington; Secretary, William Fincher, of Linden, Lycoming county; Treasurer, E. Ramsey, of Newberry. The reunion next year will be held at Williamsport.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

A Summary of Local Events and Happenings of the Week.

—Arnot miners worked only one day last week.

—Elkland and Liberty will celebrate the Fourth.

—Passenger conductors on the New York Central have donned their summer uniforms.

—A two-pound California rainbow trout was caught at Slate Run one day last week.

—Some of the residents of Shippen are considerably wrought up over a recent elopement.

—An old-fashioned general store has been opened at Covington by two Scotchmen and a Welshman.

—It is said that the recent fire in the Park Hotel block at Tioga cost the insurance companies $22,000.

—John Patterson is building a handsome new residence at Covington, on the Brooklyn site of the town.

—Miss Ella Brown, of Arnot, dropped dead last Saturday. Heart disease was the cause of her sudden death.

—H. S. Christian, of Delmar, who was re-elected Justice of the Peace at the February election, failed to qualify.

—On account of business affairs Minor E. Quimby has tendered his resignation as Postmaster at Knapp to take effect June 30th.

—Governor Stone has appointed M. W. Wood a Justice of the Peace for Morris township to serve until the first Monday in May next.

—The daily output of butter at the Charleston creamery is about 275 pounds. Between 6,000 and 7,000 pounds of milk are received daily.

—Jared Thompson, an aged citizen of Westfield, died at his home in that place last Friday, after a lingering illness. He was 81 years of age.

—Capitalists from Connecticut have leased 3,000 acres of land in Union, situated between Gleason and Joe Hill, and will prospect for oil and gas.

—Apiarists in this county report the loss of many swarms of bees the past winter, which it is supposed have died on account of the severe drouth last year.

—The County Commissioners of Potter county have purchased a farm at Ladona for the use of the county. It consists of 400 acres and $10,000 was the purchase price.

—DeWitt C. Burnham, a well-known druggist of Mansfield, died on Tuesday evening of blood poisoning, aged 41 years. He is survived by a wife and a three-year-old son.

—Mrs. A. F. Vermilyea, of Westfield, has been appointed to fill a vacancy on the School Board in that place. Mrs. Vermilyea was formerly of Gaines and is well-known in this section.

—A few days ago the house of Samuel Krebbs at Lawrenceville was struck by lightning and Gus. Walz, who was an eyewitness of the occurrence, was temporarily blinded by the shock.

—Andrew Sherwood, of Mansfield, who is well known as a geologist in this section of the State, has just been appointed Deputy United States Mineral Surveyor for Idaho, Oregon and Arizona.

—Dr. Andrew T. Smith, principal of the Mansfield Normal, will deliver the address before the graduating class of the Troy High School at the Presbyterian church in that place next Sunday evening.

—Charles Sabin, of Delmar, had one of his shoulders dislocated one night last week by being thrown out of his wagon while returning home. The buggy-pole dropped down and the vehicle was upset.

—The outlook for a big hay crop in this section the present summer is very promising. So much rain has fallen this spring that where even the roots seemed to be dead last fall there promises now a good crop of hay.

—At the wedding of W. G. Plummer, of New York, and Miss A. C. Allen, matron of the Cottage State Hospital at Blossburg, last week Wednesday, the bride's gown was the full uniform of the Red Cross Society.

—The New York Central is to work out a systematic scheme of floral embellishment of the stations along the line. Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., of New York, has been appointed landscape gardener and will begin his duties at once.

—An eagle has made its appearance in Granville township, Bradford county, this spring. Quite a number of farmers have lost lambs, which it is thought the eagle captured. On at least one occasion the eagle was caught in the act of carrying off a lamb and an unsuccessful effort was made to shoot it.

—George Moore, a 9-year-old lad of Williamsport, while visiting at Liberty he climbed up in a hay loft to look in a box for eggs. Losing his hold he fell, his head striking a nail, which tore through the scalp and skull in the brain. He was taken to the Williamsport hospital and his condition is critical.

—Mary, the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Kelsey, of Arnot, was fatally burned last week Monday. She was playing about the stove in the house when her clothing caught fire and she was frightfully burned before the flames were extinguished. After lingering two days she passed away on Wednesday.

—The following is said to be a sure cure and preventive of smallpox: Three-quarters of an ounce of cream of tartar and twelve grains of turkey rhubarb; these ingredients to be mixed in a pint of water, and drank at intervals, has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, prevents blindness and avoids tedious lingering.

—Harmon J. Dawson, of Delmar, died very suddenly last Monday while eating dinner at the home of a friend on Marsh creek. Heart disease was the cause of his sudden death. The remains were taken to his home at Sweetbriar and the funeral was held from the Methodist church at Round Top on Wednesday afternoon.

—Conductors on the New York Central railroad have been authorized to place the brakemen which they consider the most competent on the forward end of the train when it is necessary to use hand brakes in going down grade. In such cases the brakemen will return to their usual position after completing such work.

—Williamsport capitalists, among whom is ex-Attorney General McCormick, have purchased 525,000 acres of timber land in the State of Campeche, on the eastern Yucatan Peninsular. Mills will be erected and the timber manufactured into marketable lumber. Several New York and Philadelphia capitalists are also interested in the enterprise.

—John Jefferies and Mary Burton, both of Osceola, were married by Justice Wade at Addison last Friday. A correspondent writes: "The bride gave her age as 16 years, whereupon the judge refused to marry them without her parents consent. Later Miss Burton's brother and sister arrived and succeeded in removing all doubt from the judge's mind and the ceremony was performed."

—One of our exchanges says that an editor and his wife disagree with each other very materially. She sets things to right and he writes things to set. She reads what others write and he writes what others read. She keeps the devil out of the house as much as possible, and he retains him and could not go to press without him. She knows more than he writes and he writes more than she knows.

—The Blossburg *Advertiser* says that "George Ritcher, Sr., has a picture wrought with a needle by his grandmother, representing the garden of Eden with Adam and Eve, the apple tree and the serpent tempting Eve, which was made in the year 1816—85 years ago. He also has another of the same class of work which was made in the year 1820—81 years ago, representing a vase of flowers, done in silk thread."

—There is one couple in Pennsylvania that evidently does not consider marriage a failure, judging from the numerous matrimonial ventures of the twain. Recently Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, of Cooperstown, a superannuated Methodist minister, aged 73 years, and Mrs. Margaret McCabe, aged 70 years, were united in marriage. Rev. Mendenhall was previously married five times and this is the fourth venture of the bride.

—The Bradford *Argus* says that while workmen were at work digging up the remains of William Griggs, who had been dead nearly 24 years, they were surprised upon reaching his coffin to find nothing but a piece of stone. A chain was fastened around the body and when the latter was raised from the grave the head and feet fell off from it. The petrification was so hard that not even the chain made an indentation.

—The readers of the GAZETTE are warned to be on the lookout for a smooth face, glib-tongued young fellow, posing as a theological student, who is prosecuting swindling operations in adjoining counties. He is taking orders for a book and collects the first installment in advance. Many people in Potter county have been victimized and it is extremely doubtful if they ever see the book for which they subscribed.

—An exchange says: "There are two good reasons why farmers should get rid of the wild cherry trees on their land. In the first place they attract the moth whose eggs produce the tent caterpillar, and if you have no wild cherry trees, your neighbor is pretty apt to have his share of the worms. In the second place the wild cherry is a very undersirable neighbor for cultivated cherry trees as it contracts and communicates fruit diseases."

—At Corning last Saturday the Mansfield ball team defeated the club of that city by a score of 10 to 6. Corning defeated the Mansfield boys earlier in the season and the local admirers of the Corning team were somewhat surprised at the result, a correspondent declaring that the base ball cranks experienced such a chill as one would expect at a Thanksgiving foot ball contest, the weather being far more like November than June."

—A New York dispatch says that the Board of Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has appropriated $1,500,000 out of the surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, toward strengthening and renewal of bridges. This, with the $2,000,000 appropriated last year, will complete the work on the main line and West Shore and Pennsylvania divisions, leaving only some minor work to be done on branch lines.

—The idea that rural free delivery would injure the weekly and help the small inland daily paper has proved untrue. Many farmers object to paying $3 a year for a daily when they can get an up-to-date weekly like the GAZETTE, containing the latest local and general news, for $1.50. At this season of the year farmers have little time to devote to reading and many will hardly look at a newspaper, except to get a general idea of what is going on in their immediate vicinity.

—The Galeton *Dispatch* says that work for developing plans for the artificial lake to be built at Gaines are progressing nicely and nothing now stands in the way with the exception of securing the needed quality of land, which it is hoped will be secured in the near future. We understand that a portion of the land in question belongs to the Billings estate and there is some trouble in closing negotiations for it, but every well wisher of Gaines trusts that the objections may be speedily removed and that the lake will prove a reality.

MARRIED.

VAN HART—BRUNNER.—At Lindley, N. Y., May 29, 1901, by Rev. Charles Jenkins, Mr. Millard VanHart and Miss Laura Brunner, of Mansfield, Pa.

HOXEY—LeVALLEY.—At the home of the bride, Covington, Pa., June 11, 1901, by Rev. Mr. Appleman, Mr. Charles Hoxey and Miss Kate LeValley, both of Covington.

MATTESON—BOARDMAN. In Steuben county, N. Y., June 10, 1901, by Rev. L. J. Westfall, Mr. Luther Matteson and Mrs. Alice Boardman, both of Knoxville, Pa.

ODLE—HOWLAND.—At Addison, N. Y., May 13, 1901, by Rev. Benjamin Copeland, Mr. Alfred S. Odle, of Lawrence, Pa., and Miss Louise I. Howland, of Academy Corners, Pa.

DIED.

SPENCE.—In Delmar, Pa., June 6, 1901, Mrs. William Spence, aged 21 years.

SPAULDING.—At Chatham Valley, Pa., June 5, 1901, after a long illness, Mr. John Spaulding, aged 84 years.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of IRA J. MACK, late of the township of Middlebury, Tioga county, Pa., deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay to JOHN R. MACK,
Nelson, Pa., May 31, 1901-6t. Executor.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—In the Orphan's Court of Tioga county. Notice is hereby given that the funds, as shown by the final account of the Administrator of the estate of GEO. HAWLEY, late of Chatham, Pa., deceased, will be distributed by Hon. Jerome B. Niles, P. J., at the Court House in Wellsboro, Pa., on MONDAY, JULY 1, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time and place all persons claiming any portion of said funds must appear and prove their claims or be debarred therefrom.
CHARLES L. BABCOCK,
Wellsboro, Pa., May 31, 1901-3t. Clerk.

Executrix's Sale

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphan's Court of Tioga county, dated May 13, 1901, the undersigned, Executrix of the last will of WASHINGTON NEWBURY, late of Liberty township, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY JUNE 15, 1901, at one o'clock p. m., a lot of land in said township, described as follows:

Beginning at an iron corner in the public road leading from the Block house road to Canton; thence north, 3¾ degrees west, 17.5 rods to a post; thence north, 67 degrees west, 112 rods to a stake; thence by lands of Lewis Brice north, 1¾ degrees west, 24 rods to a stake; thence north, 3¼ degrees west, by same land 22 rods to a stone corner; thence by lands of the same east 4 rods to a stake; thence by lands of the same south, 37 degrees east 24 rods to a stake; thence by lands of the same south, 28¾ degrees east, 4 rods to a stake; thence by the same south, 15 degrees east, 18 rods to a stake; thence by the same south, 27 degrees east, 18 rods to a stake; thence by the same south, 46½ degrees east, 10 rods to a stake; thence by the same south, 43¾ degrees west, 6.6 rods to the center of said Canton road; thence by said road north, 87¼ degrees west, 18½ rods to the place of beginning, containing 41 acres and 152 perches, more or less, with a grist mill with fine water power, a dwelling house, barn, outbuildings, fruit and ornamental trees and good water thereon, and situate near the borough of Liberty; being same land deeded by Jacob Vaudes and wife to Washington Newbury by deed dated Nov. 27, 1897, and recorded in Tioga County Deed Book 109, page 229.

Terms: Twenty per cent. cash on day of sale and balance on final confirmation.
HARRIET NEWBURY,
Liberty, Pa., May 24, 1901-4t. Executrix

Hotel For Sale.

THE HOTEL EDGCOMB at Galeton, Potter county, Pa., the best paying hotel in this section. First-class bar and livery. For particulars apply to
NELSON L. ALLEN, Attorney,
June 7-1901-4t. Galeton, Pa.

PROFIT BY THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS"

WEAR Hawes HATS

F. J. BULLARD, Sole Agt.
WELLSBORO, PA.

The Gazette.

WELLSBORO, PA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901.

FRANK CONEVERY, - - Editor and Proprietor

THE real nub of the Supreme Court decision is that a written constitution is entirely unnecessary.

THE State Senate has passed the company store bill and the mine inspectors' bill. Therefore nothing is heard of late of the proposed march of miners to Harrisburg. But there is no doubt that the threat to march had the desired effect.

CATS and children are regarded in New Jersey as of about equal value. At least one Jersey justice awarded one dollar damages for the killing of a feline, and another awarded the same amount for the killing of a human. More than ever is the law a peculiar thing.

ABOUT one-third of the total income of the United States is now expended in *pensions, military and naval affairs*. Again one person in ten receives Government salary or support of one kind or another. That is, one-third of our income is handed over to one-tenth of our population. There is food for thought in this.

ON and after June 1, 1902, it will be unlawful for any steam railway to construct grade crossings in this State, the Governor on Saturday having signed the act prohibiting the building of such crossings. In the meantime the railway companies are preparing to abolish the grade crossings which are now a menace to human life.

ACCORDING to the *Medical Record* the loss of American troops in the Philippines since August 6, 1898, is as follows: Killed, 741; died of wounds or accidents, 472; died of disease, 2,295; total deaths, 3,508; wounded, 2,638; grand total, 6,146. It is seen that even such a little war is costly and as is usual the bulk of the loss is from disease.

THE Williamsport *Sun* remarks that "The Quay machine got a hard rap in Tioga county when the Republican county convention defeated the machine candidate for Treasurer by a majority of 101. The anti-machine forces in the county are now in the saddle, and Congressman Deemer may have serious trouble to hold the county two years hence."

OF what avail would it be for the Legislature to add one million dollars to the school appropriation for the next two years in order to replace the one million dollars arbitrarily cut out of the late appropriation by Governor Stone? What he did two years ago he can do again with greater impunity, as he has now been sustained by the unfortunate and remarkable ruling of the Supreme Court.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY on Tuesday issued a statement, in which he said that he regretted that the suggestion of a third term had been made, and says: "I will say now, once for all, expressing a long-settled conviction that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered me. My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the satisfaction of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then with them to do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship."

WHEN the physician of the late Senator Magee sent in a bill for $183,000 for medical attention the whole country gave a gasp of amazement. Now a woman practitioner, Dr. Emma Warde, of Chicago, puts in a claim for $100,000 for attending Frances T. Wheeler, a Chicago millionaire, who died recently. Pretty soon American millionaires when they become ill will send for their lawyers to draw up contracts before they will call in physicians. At such rates it would pay doctors to loaf around after they leave college, waiting until they can get hold of a dying millionaire. One case of that kind would provide them with a very fat competency.

FLAG day will be observed by the patriotic societies at several places in this county to-day. It was on June 14, 1777, that Congress resolved that "the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." With the admission of new States the stripes increased in number until the flag became disproportioned, and in 1818 Congress provided that thereafter the flag should contain but thirteen stripes, as the original, and that a new star should be added with the admission of each new State. The stars now number forty-five. No other nation on earth has as beautiful a flag as that which floats over this land of the free and which is loved and revered by the bravest people in the world.

Battle With An Eagle.

A few days ago Roy Smith, of Mitchell's Mills, discovered an eagle in his barn-yard and in his efforts to capture or kill it he became engaged in a lively tussle with the big bird. Mr. Smith went the house, procured his gun and blazed away at the eagle. Instead of bringing the eagle down it pitched into him in a right smart manner. Mr. Smith then struck the angry bird with the butt of the gun and supposing he had killed it started for the house; but he had missed his guess, for the eagle revived and tackled him again. After a short struggle it was finally secured and placed in a box. The eagle measured over seven feet from tip to tip of its wings.

BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

Some of the Sights Seen by the "Gazette" Man Last Week.

GREAT ELECTRICAL WONDER

The Rainbow City Presents a Magnificent Spectacle at Night—Many of the Midway Attractions Are Great—Other Interesting Features.

In spite of the extensive scale in which the Pan-American Exposition has been advertised, very few who have not visited the grounds realize the stupendous proportions of this enterprise. One finds it hard to know just where to begin in giving a description of this great exhibition. The mind is bewildered by the brilliant display. However, we will attempt to give a brief summary of the many wonderful things we saw last week during our visit to the Exposition with the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association.

Architecturally, the buildings surpass in beauty and design those of the World's Fair at Chicago. Instead of being all in white the structures are finished in exquisitely harmonized colors. The effect is soothing to the eye, and oriental. In one respect the Exposition is unique, being an exhibition of the products of all America, instead of all the nations of the world. In this respect it differs from the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876 and the World's Fair in 1893. The Buffalo Exposition has been projected on a large scale, despite the fact that it is wholly a "New World" enterprise.

The most beautiful sight at the Exposition is the court of fountains at night, illuminated by hundreds of thousands of incandescent lights, together with many powerful searchlights. At one end of the court is the magnificent electric tower, nearly 400 feet high, and it is indeed the electrical marvel of the opening century. All the principal features of the electric tower and surrounding buildings are outlined with the incandescent lamps, while arc lamps are interspersed with great effectiveness. This generous use of the current would be impossible anywhere else but in the vicinity of such a power plant as the Niagara Falls. All the current used at this Exposition is generated at the brink of the great cataract and conducted to the point of consumption over aluminous wires.

Upon viewing this magnificent spectacle it needs no stretch of the imagination to feel that the spirit of the new century has touched the earth at this point and is giving to mortals a forecast of the marvels to come in the next hundred years of American progress. Even the millions who held their breath in astonishment at the World's Fair have before them a new marvel and a new sensation when they visit the inaugural exposition of the twentieth century. Evidently, to paraphrase a well-known line: "He who would see the Pan-American aright should see it by electric light."

The architectural plan of the buildings has an ethical significance and represents the results of centuries of architectural endeavor. The salient features of the famous arrangement of palaces and grounds at Versailles are embodied in the Pan-American Exposition. There is also a definite design in the grouping of the buildings, the visitor passing from those which typify man's erudite, such as the mines and the horticultural buildings, to the Ethnology building and Music temple, and thence to the structures devoted to manufactures, liberal arts, transportation, agriculture and electricity, the whole group culminating in the grand electric tower.

The display of electrical apparatus, modern machinery, agricultural products, and the collection of the works of American painters and sculptors surpass anything of the kind ever seen in this country. To run the machinery and electric machines 9,000 horse-power is required.

Notable among the beautiful architectural effects are the statues that are placed about the grounds, not to mention the superb symbolic groups that surmount the buildings. The landscape work and floral displays are also beautiful.

Lovers of athletics will find their paradise in the great stadium. The huge coliseum, which seats 12,000 people, is the scene of countless thrilling trials of strength and skill, the gathering place of all the noted athletes of the country.

In the temple of music are held a series of concerts by the most prominent musical organizations in the country. This building has a seating capacity of 2,200 people and is built with special regard to its acoustic properties. Many band stands have been erected at various points on the grounds, and the best bands in the country have been engaged to play all the season.

Among the other great attractions of the Exposition are the features on the Midway, and for which $3,000,000 alone was subscribed. The Midway far surpasses all amusement features at former expositions, both in quality and novelty of attractions. The following are the principal concessions: Esquimaux Village, Glass Factory, Trip to the Moon, Aerio-Cycle, Old Plantation, Beautiful Orient, Miniature World's Fair, Around the World, Cleopatra, Colorado Gold Mine, Living Pictures, Dreamland, Moving Pictures, War Cyclorama, Philippine Village, Alt Nuremberg, Panoptikon, Streets of Mexico, Darkness and Dawn, Burning Mountain, Darkest Africa, House Upside Down, Water Sports Carnival, Gypsy Camp, Golden Chariots, Johnstown Flood, Infant Incubators, Fair Japan, Bostock's Wild Animal Arena, Ideal Palace, Jerusalem on the Morning of the Crucifixion, Indian Congress, Bazaar Building, Scenic Railway, Venice in America, Dawson City and Miniature Railway.

One of the unique features of the Midway is the Indian Congress, which also includes an Indian museum with a fine collection of curios and relics, pre-historic and modern, gathered from all parts of North America. Nothing could be more appropriate at a Pan-American Exposition than an exhibit of Indians. Forty tribes of red men are represented, and the 500 or more Indians at the Exposition illustrate every phase of Indian life.

The Congress occupies a strip of territory containing over two hundred and fifty thousand square feet. The great sham battle, in which 500 braves participate, takes place in the center arena, which is 300 feet in diameter, and is surrounded by a collossal ampitheater resembling the Colisseum at Rome. The performances consist of sham battles, wild west sports and a portrayal of Indian life on the plains.

There is an Indian village containing 165 tepees, wickups and wigwams, where the Indians live as did their forefathers, thus presenting a history lesson not to be gleaned from books. The editor of the GAZETTE is greatly indebted to "Doc" Waddell, press agent of the Congress, for courtesies extended.

"The Johnstown Flood" is one of the many attractive productions on the Midway, and is pronounced by experienced judges one of the most realistic panoramas they have ever seen. The panorama is 100 feet in length and at least 40 in height. The Scenograph is an evolution. It combines all the best features of the cyclorama and is wonderful in artistic, electric and natural effects. The exhibition will interest all lovers of the artistic, and will excite the keenest admiration and wonder, because of the phenomena of color, its delicate blending and subtle transitions, even to the accomplishment of a perfect rainbow. The attraction should be of special interest to every visitor to the Exposition from the Keystone State.

One of the most weird and unique of the Midway attractions is "Darkness and Dawn," which is a realistic representation of the experiences of a departed spirit who has not conducted himself with proper decorum on this mundane sphere. It is a grand spectacle contrasting the weird grandeur of an inferno with the magnificent splendor of a paradise. Among the many other startling scenes of this animated illusion is a visit to the "Cafe of the Dead," where refreshments are served on coffins by widows and undertakers, and a volunteer from the audience is placed in a coffin and, before the eyes of the spectators, transformed into a grinning, dancing skeleton.

Don't fail to take "A Trip to the Moon" on the air-ship "Luna." The voyage is very realistic, while the underground scenery in the domain of the man in the moon is simply gorgeous. The moon is inhabited with a lot of peculiar looking dwarfs who sing and dance, which is followed by a ballet in the palace of the man in the moon.

Roltaire's "House Upside Down" is an original conception and is well worth seeing. Considerable fun and confusion is caused in passing through the various apartments which are apparently turned upside down. The Palace of Illusions down stairs is more deserving of so palatial a name than the other shows on the Midway which are called such. The illusions shown are new and are marvelous.

Bostock's trained wild animals is a very meritorious exhibition and attracts large crowds daily. In the 60-foot steel arena Mr. Bostock gives a daring and wonderful performance with twenty monster lions. Other thrilling performances are given with treacherous leopards, snarling panthers and huge shaggy bears, grave-robbing hyenas, fierce-fighting wolves and other savage denizens of the wilds of the earth, whose mission on earth is but to kill and destroy.

When the visitor gets off the street into Dreamland he is lost, that is if it ever occurs to him to try to find himself. He will probably be so inextricably dazed and amazed by the intricacies of the labyrinth he strikes, that he will forget all about ever caring to come out.

But then there are many shows on the Midway—too many to describe in these columns—some bad, others indifferent, and a large number really good. Those herewith mentioned are among the best attractions. Others of real merit are the Japanese Village, Darkest Africa, Streets of Mexico, the White City, Wild Water Sports, Jerusalem on the day of the Crucifixion, Infant Incubators and the Esquimaux Village.

Excellent facilities for getting about the grounds are provided. The wheel chairs, pushed by guides, afford an easy method of seeing the Exposition for those who can afford that means of transportation. The rates for their use are 50 cents for one hour with a guide, or 25 cents an hour without a guide.

The miniature railway is the smallest steam railroad in the world. The rails are a foot apart, each of the 10 cars holds two passengers, the line is a mile long, the engineer sits on the tender, for there is just room enough in the cab for his feet. The scenic railway and aquariums is also highly amusing as well as interesting. Besides the rolling-chairs and the miniature railway, the electric launches ply on the grand canal of the Exposition and the gondolas also afford a convenient as well as pleasant form of journeying from one part of the grounds to another.

There has been more or less fear that exorbitant prices for entertainment would prevail at Buffalo during the Exposition, but assurance is given that the city is prepared to care for 200,000 strangers daily, and at reasonable rates. Of course, one can pay as high a price as he pleases, if he chooses to go to high priced houses, but good places are available at moderate rates—no more, possibly, than prevail in any of the larger cities at all times. No one, therefore, need stay away from the Exposition through fear of being "bled," for they need not be bled unless they choose. We simply warn people from this locality to be on the lookout for some restaurants on the grounds which exact exorbitant prices for everything.

A great deal of public interest in this Exposition has been excited, a great deal of pains has been taken by the management to make it worth seeing; it is centrally located as to the most populous part of the United States and Canada; it has some of the grandest scenery in the world among its accessories, and there is every reason to expect that it will prove quite as successful, artistically and financially, as its projectors have dared to hope.

There are no greater or more interesting and attractive educators than these expositions. They are profitable alike to the visitors and the exhibitors. The world's best products are temptingly displayed, and in numberless instances the interesting process of manufacturing well known articles in daily use is shown. Trade is stimulated to a marked degree and competition among dealers and producers encouraged by such expositions.

One of the wisest things that have been done by the management is to provide easy transportation to the grounds on the various railroads. The New York Central land their passengers right at the entrance to the grounds. In fact one has but to step off the train right into the grounds. Of course this is of immense advantage to visitors and is typical of the Central's foresight and enterprise.

The managers of the Pan-American Exposition deserve success in their undertaking. They have labored unceasingly to this end. The location of the buildings in a city having splendid railroad and steamship facilities, and within easy reach of Niagara's wonderful cataract, will be a means to ensure success.

The members of the State Editorial Association were handsomely cared for by the managers of the Exposition during their stay in the city and were extended many courtesies which were greatly appreciated. In addition to passes to the members and their families, which included the attractions on the Midway, they were given a trolley ride to Niagara Falls and down the gorge. The Central also furnished tickets for a trip to Niagara and the Niagara Steam Navigation Company tendered the members of the press the use of one of their fine steamers for a visit to the great cataract.

Each and every member of the Editorial Association is under personal obligations to Mark Bennett, Superintendent of the Press Department of the Exposition, for many favors and attentions received during the week. Possibly it may be of interest to the fraternity to know that Mr. Bennett received his first instruction in the typographical art at the hands of the editor of GAZETTE in the office of the *Herald* at Hammondsport, N. Y., over twenty-five years ago.

We have always retained a warm spot in our heart for Mark Bennett, and was highly gratified to meet him on this occasion. He is acknowleged to be one of the brightest all-round newspaper men in Buffalo, and owing to his special fitness and qualifications he was selected by the managers of the Exposition for the responsible position which he has so satisfactorly filled. We understand that Mr. Bennett is now considering an offer from St. Louis to take charge of the press department of the Exposition to be held in that city in 1903.

DYNAMITE KILLS FIVE.

A Former Resident of Delmar, One of the Victims—Trains Blown to Atoms.

Last Saturday night while a freight train on the Lackawanna railroad was taking water at Vestal, ten miles west of Binghamton, it was run into from behind by a double-header wild cat freight. In the second car from the caboose of the stationary train was a large quantity of dynamite, which was exploded with terrific force, killing five men, injuring seven others and doing great damage to surrounding property.

All the men who were killed and injured were residents of Elmira with the exception of one. The death list included Fireman Harry Wetherbee, who was a son of Mrs. Anna Wetherbee, of Delmar. He was 27 years of age and is survived by a wife, a daughter and two sons. He had been employed on the railroad only a few months.

After the explosion the unfortunate man was found down an embankment a quarter of a mile from where the explosion occurred. His head was swollen twice its natural size and he died twenty minutes afterward as the result of his injuries.

Funeral services, under the direction of the Odd Fellows, were held at the late home of the deceased in Elmira on Tuesday afternoon and the remains were brought to this borough on Wednesday morning for burial.

Mrs. Anna Wetherbee, mother of the dead fireman, has been sorely afflicted by the hand of death within a few years. She lost her husband, her brother, Walter Darling; her sister, Mrs. Ford; her father, who was killed by the cars at Ansonia; and her son, in rapid succession. The family have the sympathy of many friends.

Both trains were completely wrecked and the engines of the wild cat freight, which ran into the rear of the train which carried the fatal car of dynamite, were reduced to scrap iron, pieces of which were picked up at a distance of half a mile.

Aside from the damage to railroad property, much minor damage is reported. Nearly every house in the villages of Vestal and Union, across the Susquehanna, lost window glass, while farmers' houses and barns near the scene were badly shattered.

—An exchange says: "A couple named Newton Lord and Jennie Helper were recently married in Tuscalo and the local paper made use of the heading, 'Lord—Helper.'"

STATE TO GET WILD LANDS.

The Forestry Department Purchases a Big Tract in Potter County.

It is not improbable that the endeavors of Forestry Commissioner Rothrock to reclaim for the State much of the timber stripped mountain land of Lycoming, Potter, Clearfield, Clinton and other counties will result in the successful culmination of his plan. Already, through the efforts of Mr. Rothrock, the State owns several extensive reservations in Central Pennsylvania. The Coudersport *Enterprise* of last week says that the State has just acquired another large tract in that section. The *Enterprise* says:

"Theodore and William Cobb, of Spring Mills, W. J. Lewis, F. C. Leonard, James White and H. R. White, of this borough, expect to close up a deal within a few days, whereby from 10,000 to 15,000 acres of land owned by them in Keating and Summit townships will be transferred to the Pennsylvania department of forestry. The tract was formerly owned by the Goodyears, and therefore has been completely stripped of hemlock, but much valuable timber still stands."

Once the State gets control of these lands special efforts will be made to keep the fire off them, thus affording a chance for the timber growth to develop. It has already been demonstrated that a ten-year freedom from fire gives to the timber-stripped mountains a quite substantial growth of saplings, so that with the discarded wild lands under the State's guardianship nature would, in a quarter of a century, rehabilitate the hills with a glorious growth of trees.

It is said that in a short time the proposed experiment is to be made of establishing consumptive camps on one of the State reservations in Clinton county. Plans for this have been completed for some time.

Pan-American Visitors.

GAINES, June 13.—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Smith are taking in the sights at the Pan-American. Quite a number of our people will leave next week for the Exposition.

Mrs. L. D. Kohler and son, Lee, transacted business in Wellsboro on Tuesday.

Miss Trixy Lewis is rapidly recovering from a long and dangerous illness.

Several cases of whooping cough are reported in town.

O. H. Dimmick, of Ansonia, was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Farley, of Watrous, called on friends in town Monday.

Miss Estella Bates has returned to her home in Corning after visiting friends in town a few days.

Marvin Atwell is fixing up his property on Main street very nicely.

William Tate and family, of Wellsboro, visited his sister, Mrs. R. R. Kelts, the first of the week.

Mrs. F. C. Harrer and daughter, Thelma, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Rexford, at Manhattan.

Can't Act as Book Agents.

There is now before the Legislature a bill prohibiting superintendents, school teachers, or school directors, acting as book agents in the county where they teach. It is alleged that the bill was introduced as the result of corrupt practices on the part of teachers and superintendents in the western section of the State.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ears. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TRIPS TO THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

THE PICTURESQUE ERIE RAILROAD

the favorite route to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, with greatly improved facilities and equipment, offers the following rates to Buffalo during the Pan-American Exposition:

For 5-day tickets from Hoytville, $5.00; Arnot, $4.65; Blossburg, $4.55; Covington, $4.05; Mansfield, $4.30. Tickets on sale each Tuesday and Saturday, commencing April 30th.

Ten-day tickets on sale daily at the following rates: From Hoytville, $7.50; Arnot, $7.00; Blossburg, $6.85; Covington, $6.70; Mansfield, $6.45; corresponding rates from other stations. Five and ten day tickets to Niagara Falls are sold at rate of 25 cents higher than to Buffalo. Niagara Falls tickets give stopover privileges at Buffalo. For time of trains, additional information, etc., communicate with nearest Erie ticket agent or W. G. MacEdwards, D. P. A., Elmira, N. Y.—April 26-tf.

CELERY KING

NATURE'S CURE

Pain in Head, Side and Back.

For years I suffered with pain in the head, pain in the side, and in the small of the back. I was nervous and constipated and could not sleep. The pills and other medicines I tried only made a bad matter worse. Then I tried Celery King. One package cured me and made a new woman of me.—Mrs. Th. Kleinsmier, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Celery King cures Constipation and Nervous Disorders, Liver and Kidney Ills. 25 cents.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

COVER THE EARTH.

The best and most economical Paint you can buy.

WALL PAPER

All styles and prices.
From 4 cents a roll up.

WINDOW SHADES AND ROOM MOULDINGS.

R. L. VAN HORN & SON.

ANGELL'S

STAR CONDITION POWDERS

A FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO-DATE REMEDY for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. For sale and recommended by Max Bernkopf & Bro., M. G. Austin & Co., Hyer & Howd, Geo. F. Biberolle, Fischler Bros., Callahan Bros. and S. L. Herrington, Wellsboro, Pa.; M. J. Smith and L. C. Potter, Keeneyville, Pa.; D. G. Stubbs; H. L. Hayes and Central Mills, Crooked Creek; Hayes Bros., Middlebury; Frank Hood, Whitneyville; A. J. Richards, Cherry Flats; O. A. Dort, Stony Fork; J. D. Cooper & Sons, Little Marsh; F. M. Patchen, Covingington; J. P. Bates, R. W. & M. Rose, Mansfield; Wing & Postwick, Lawrenceville; R. W. Skinner, C. W. Chamberlain, Nelson; F. W. Dewitt & Son, Mainesburg, and others. Ask any of these dealers how it suits. It will suit you.

J. E. ANGELL, Mfg.,
May 31, 1901-4t. Knoxville, Pa.

IN AMERICAN EXPOSITION BUFFALO, U.S.A. MAY TO NOV. 1901

All you need to know is a ticket by the NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. All you need to say is, "PUT ME OFF AT BUFFALO."

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CURES ALL DRINK AND DRUG ADDICTIONS

NEWLY FURNISHED NEW MANAGEMENT

WIDE-AWAKE AND WATCHING.

TWENTIETH CENTURY merchandising demands wakefulness; demands watchfulness. The more wakeful and watchful we are, the more useful we are to our buying public. It particularly pays to be on the alert just at this time. A backward season has made manufacturers and their agents very anxious. "Overstocked!" is the cry all along the line. Price breaks to relieve the pressure are taking place on every hand. Close touch with the markets gives this store the power to push good things your way, as what follows will show you.

A Sale of Shirt Waists.

Here are some stylish Wash Waists! They came our way under a price-pinch. We pinch them again and send them your way.

A good Shirt Waist for 48 cents; better grades at 75c., 85c., $1 and as high as $2.

A Suit Chance.

Here is an instance where quality and price have been divorced. Makers are selling suits now at almost any reasonable sacrifice. We sell them to you thus:

A handsome Suit worth $10 at $8; finer Suits worth $13 and $15 at $10 and $12 respectively.

A Matting Sale.

A large assortment of imported Mattings is here ready for you to choose from. Can show you about every good thing in these cool summer floor-coverings, and quality fits the price on every offering.

We show a good Matting for 12½ cents, and better grades at 15 and 22 cents, and still higher priced ones.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

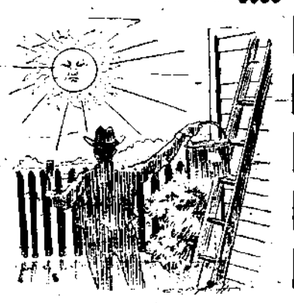
Newest and daintiest productions in Parasols and some rare bargains in Umbrellas.

Fine Parasols from 90 cents to $2.50. See our special bargain Umbrella at 90 cents, exceptional value for the money; and our very fine Umbrellas at from $1 to $3.50.

Just received a fine line of Men's and Boys' laundered and unlaundered Shirts; good values for 50 cents and $1.

MAX BERNKOPF & BRO.

DEFY THE SUN



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Everything the Painter Needs at Small Prices.

ROBERTS & GARDNER.

BIG REPAIR SALE!

BEGINS MAY 18 AND WILL LAST UNTIL JULY 5.

THE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE will place its entire stock of merchandise on sale, so that all buyers may save from twenty to thirty-five cents on the dollar.

This stock must be sold on account of repairing our stores. We take possession of the adjoining store on July 20th and we expect to make extensive repairs to fit up the double store. Therefore these goods must be sold. We will not stop for profits, cost, or consider the value. We shall cut right and left in order to close out the entire stock of new clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes, so that we may not be bothered to shift them around from one place to another while fixing the stores.

Don't fail to embrace this opportunity.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

FINKELSTEIN BROS., Prop'rs,

CORNER STORE, Opposite Bank, WELLSBORO, PA.

The Man Who Fails.

d is a snob, and the man who wins
chap for its money's worth,
lust for suc causes half of the sins
re cursing this brave old earth.
fine to go up, and the world's applause
t to the mortal ear,
man who fails in a noble cause
ro that's no less dear.

enough that the laurel crown
but for the victor's brow,
y a hero has lain him down
aught but the cypress bough.
e gallant men in the losing fight,
gallant deeds are done
graced the captured height
battle grandly won.

He's board with our nerves high strung,
e play for the stake of fame,
odes are sung and our banners hung
e man who wins the game.
ve a song of another kind
breathes in these fame wrought gales—
o the noble heart and mind
gallant man who fails!

who is strong to fight his fight
hose will no front can daunt,
uth be truth and the right be right
man that the ages vaunt,
he fail and die in grim defeat,
has not fled the strife,
house of Earth will seem more sweet
e perfume of his life.

—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

VE NO VACATIONS.

es of the Supreme Court Busy the Year Around.

Not in Session at Washington y Either Act as Circuit udges or Else Are Preparing Opinions.

[Special Washington Letter.]

HE United States supreme court never takes a vacation," said Senator Stew- Nevada. seemed like a paradox, in view e fact that we were talking the official announcement that igh tribunal was about to ad- and actually take a vacation. y of explanation Senator Stew- id:

been acquainted with the su- court for well-nigh 40 years, ave had many cases before that t body. It is, and always has an aggregation of great men, them great workers. Matt Car- once said to me: 'I never knew y of lawyers who were such ns for work. They seem to in it.' What I mean and what nter meant is that the chief and all of the associate jus- are hard at work every day in ear, no matter whether the is in session or not."

n that view point the sweeping nent of Senator Stewart is cor- Young lawyers throughout the nay envy these eminent gentle- who receive $10,000 per annum le; particularly when they read newspapers that the court has rned for three or four months time. They do not know that hief justice, and each member court, takes with him a num- f cases, upon which time and must be expended in order comprehensive reports may be as to law and fact, so that their isions may meet with the ap- of the court as a body when onvenes for its next session lives are not easy by any

question of the $10,000 a year not weigh in the matter at all. y one of them could earn five the sum in legal practice would not take one-twentieth ne he now devotes to his official The honor of the position, the they take in filling it conscien- y, and the realization of the e they perform for their coun- nd the profession is doubtless nsative to them, and furnishes ent inducement for retaining positions.

y few people, in fact very few rs, realize to what extent the of the members of the su- court weigh them down with us and exacting details.

n the court is in regular ses- he chief justice and associate es meet at the capitol every lay for consultation. They as- e in a little room set apart for purpose. Up to this point the rs are well informed concerning case; but here the public may rter, and interested parties ca urmise. The consultation cham- the holy of holies, where pro- oot dare not tread, curious eye not rest, and, more than all, no inquisitive ear can listen. goes on within these walls is a locked in the breasts of the ers themselves, and they never It is surmised, however, that in oom and at this time the mem- of the court express their in- al opinions upon each case at and reach conclusions on it. hief justice thereupon desig- one of his associates to prepare

JUSTICE FULLER AT WORK.

pinion of the court to be deliv- at some future day.

h associate justice having now ed authorization to present the n of the court upon a case, pro- to draw it up, and this is a mat- quiring care and deliberation, rare choice of phrase in laying the law. He knows that this will be read by every lawyer country; will be criticised and with keen eye and dis- ing mind; and he must make against assault for his own sake. Moreover, this is to be w of the land henceforth upon articular subject, and he would like to have it stand as a monument to his ability. He realizes that the opinion to be presented may be quoted during this century, and in future centuries. It is a great and grave responsibility.

He is required to consider and digest the argument made by the attorneys and to make up his mind on the questions presented for his decision. In his argument the attorney made numerous citations of law, of references and precedents, which the associate justice must look up and verify, as he cannot afford to trust anything to the attorney's say so. It may have been a forced interpretation or application that the zealous attorney made of the citation, and this must be examined. He feels also that he must be thoroughly posted on the subject when it comes up for discussion in the privacy of the consultation chamber, for it is a point of pride with him that he must know as much about it as any of his colleagues. He has an office at his residence, with a reference library of standard legal works and law reports. The government furnishes him a secretary, who must be an expert stenographer and who attends him at his

REACHING FOR MORE CASES.

house. For a couple of hours or so in the morning the work of examining citations proceeds, the details varying with the nature of the case. In the evening he puts in his best work on the case in hand, and if it is an interesting one will probably keep at it until a late hour. Perhaps he has his secretary read him the cited passages or the provisions of the law, or the record of the lower court upon which the case was argued, while he ponders the matter from an easy chair. This is continued until he has absorbed clear ideas of his own of what ought to be the decision in the case. All of this, mind you, before he begins to prepare to write the ultimate decision.

Before any case is argued before the supreme court the lawyers are required to file briefs, fully setting forth their contentions; and the justices depend more upon these printed briefs than they do upon any oral arguments which may be made in open court. The arguments which are delivered are always prosy, uninteresting to laymen and devoid of oratory. Attorneys confine themselves to citations of law and of fact, because there is no jury to influence, and they know that the stern and solemn justices would quietly resent any attempt to affect their judgments with rhetorical flights or with oratorical exclamations for dramatic effect. For these and many minor reasons no oratory is ever heard in the supreme courtroom. Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and others of eminence have been heard there by the writer, but all of their arguments have been delivered in a conversational monotone.

Now when the supreme court adjourns for a term the associate justices do not go home, nor take trips to seashore or mountain. On the contrary, they pack their trunks, not only with clothing, but with pending cases, and proceed to go on their circuits and resume their judicial duties in various parts of the republic. In their capacity as circuit judges they conduct courts of appeals for the various circuits, and herein their duties are onerous as well as of great responsibility. There are many cases tried before the courts of appeals which are left for final hearings when the associate justice shall preside. In the event of dissatisfaction with the decisions reached under such conditions appeals may be taken to the supreme court. Here again is the burden of responsibility felt, because the traveling associate justice must give to each case such consideration that his decision will be sustained by the full bench if an appeal shall be taken. Consequently it is exceedingly rare that any decision of an associate justice, presiding over a circuit court of appeals, is ever overruled by the supreme court. This is a fact which younger practitioners might do well to file away in their memories, for it may save them a great deal of time and the waste of much talent in the future when they have cases before the circuit courts of appeals, with associate justices of the supreme court presiding and deciding issues of law and fact.

In these circuit courts there are cases pending in which are involved many millions of property of individuals and of states, and also cases involving human life. It needs no elaboration to demonstrate that these cases require careful study; and then remember that there is a trunk containing a lot of other important cases which must be studied in leisure hours, if there ever are any leisure hours. The cases in the trunk are for the supreme court, and some of the opinions to be reached and written can be the result only of exhaustive research, requiring delving and study with logic and careful reasoning. Some of these forthcoming opinions must necessarily be of great length, for the supreme court must be intrenched in an impregnable citadel of precedents and references.

And so the days and weeks and months go by until the October term begins. Nobody sees any manifestations of the work which has been in progress, and nobody realizes it, even when the decisions are handed down day after day. SMITH D FRY.

—At the Buffalo exhibition visitors will have the opportunity of seeing a small building made of aluminium.

Soft Materials Are Growing in Favor in New York

The Bright and Attractive Foulards Lead in Point of Popularity

Some Model Gowns That Are Favored for Summer Wear

SOFT effects grow stronger and stronger as the season advances. Foulards are being especially favored, and grenadines, peau de cygne, Louisines and the fancy fabrics are seen in much profusion. Those in greatest demand are in blacks, white, cream white, light blue, rose and

OF CREAM BATISTE, TRIMMED WITH LACE.

resedas. The white grounds with black figures are very much favored, as white and black is one of the smart combinations for the summer.

Of the new models that are being shown, a charming one for either afternoon or evening wear is a soft, clinging affair of cream batiste trimmed with a deeper tinted lace. The skirt is made with graduated insertions of the lace put in the tucked skirt, and a decorative device of tiny flowers embroidered in white silk ribbon. This covers the entire gown. It has a bolero of the lace over a vest of plisse white chiffon. A scarf of black chiffon crosses the vest, with a rosette at the bust line, which is brought down and loosely knotted at the waist, then falls to the hem of the trailing skirt. Paquin sleeve of lace, with undersleeve of embroidered batiste.

Another beautiful model gown is of cowslip yellow silk, elaborately trimmed with stitched bands, and lacelike passementerie in white. The skirt has a graduated flounce, with two stitched bands put on in deep scallops, and cross bands between. The stitched bands graduate from the waistline to the hips, being much longer in front and back. The bodice has a yoke of tucked white silk, trimmed around the neck and down the front with lacelike passementerie. Below this are stripes of yellow and white silk cross stitched together

OF COWSLIP YELLOW SILK.

with white silk. A dainty bow of white taffeta in front. The sleeves are made in the same way to just below the elbow, with undersleeve of tucked white silk, trimmed with the lace.

A modest but attractive street gown, of which a model is being shown in a Fifth avenue store is of leaf green silk. It has a perfectly plain skirt cut in quite a new fashion, the seams being all closely stitched. A full bodice of filmy white lace held at the waist line by a draped band of shot silk. This is tied at the back in a smart looped bow, and finished with long sash ends. The lace peeps out from between a vest of silk and lace applique. Over this is a bolero of the silk, bordered with several rows of stitching. Paquin sleeves of the silk, slashed in deep points, and showing undersleeves of the lace.

Taffeta Silks Are Being Made Into Dressy Gowns

COMBINATIONS of plain and brocaded taffetas are being made up into many fancy and dressy gowns. For these embroidery is the trimming that is most used. It is best done on the surface of the dress; and if a passementerie or added embroidered trimming is employed, the effort is made to get it to appear as if worked on the material, as that is more costly and more individual. To describe the beauty and infinite variety of the embroideries would be impossible. Silks and velvets are cut into patterns and applique by embroidery stitches, and chenilles and tinsels and paillettes are all introduced into a design. Patterns cut out of brocaded taffetas are placed upon a plain taffetas ground and affixed by gold threads. Tulle and mousseline de soie are laid beneath chenille or tinsel traceries, the lighter fabric being caught into the design. Flowers are simulated in floss silks, and velvet petals are cut out to be embossed above padded shapes; and glittering paillettes lightly touch the patterns into brightness here and there.

Another method of trimming is with lines of lace or open motifs, either in lace or passementerie, beneath which the material of the gown is cut away and the lining allowed to show through the trimming. Of course, the linings that are shown in this way are as a rule specially inserted bands of some bright colored silk. This method of trimming is more in vogue for the lighter materials, and is seen with best effects upon gowns of crepe de chine, grenadine, voile, crepon, or muslin, batiste or fancy cottons.

A muslin gown arranged in this way has three rows of valenciennes

OF A LEAF GREEN SILK.

lace around the skirt, under which are bands of the brightest shade that appears in the pattern of the figured muslin. On the corsage there must be a similar trimming, either as a yoke above a pouched bodice, or as an edging to a bolero, with a silk that is placed to line under the lace used uncovered for waistbelt and collar and cuffbands. Such a design made in a dainty figured muslin will be very satisfactory for a simple park or garden-party gown for a girl's wear.

Some of the Summer Innovations in Frocks and Coats

SEVERAL innovations are noted in the summer fashions for young girls. One of these is the discarding of the collar band. Of course, the frock may be made with them if it is so desired, but fashion does not decree that it must be so, leaving it entirely optional with the youthful wearer as to how she will have it. Frocks made without a collar and just at the pit of the throat in a ruche made by gathering up a full yoke, or else set into a narrow cross-cut band, leaving the throat bare. This is done especially with blouses worn under the new coats that have turn-down collars behind, and is only suitable for girls.

And, speaking of the new coats, these turn-down deep collars are not the only novel feature that is seen in them. Just now a decided tendency to tails just at the back. They are called postillion backs or basque tails. SARAH DAVIDSON

Wanted the Last Word.

Judge—Have you anything to say before sentence is passed upon you?

The Female Prisoner—No, your honor; I'll wait till afterwards. I am in the habit of having the last word.—Yonkers Statesman.

An Exception.

Native—See that young man over there? He has saved 16 persons from drowning. He plays the flute, too.

Visitor—Oh, well, a man who has saved 16 lives has a right to play a flute.—N. Y. Weekly.

Primitive Stoves in Spain.

In many parts of Spain the "stove" in general use is made from an empty petroleum oil cap, by cutting a hole near the bottom and one on the sides to make a draft, the can being lined with gypsum to the pleasure of the constructor, giving the fire space accordingly. The stove thus made, primitive as it is in its appearance, is effective in purpose and costs the equivalent of but a few cents in our money.

Carrier Pigeons in Armies.

Eight thousand trained carrier pigeons are used by the German army

A Proper Use of the Term.

Twynn—Dr. Thirdly is a very good man, but he never preaches a sermon less than an hour long.

Triplett—He must be a terror.

Twynn—He is. He's a holy terror.—Leslie's Weekly.

New Kind of Headache.

"How's your wife, Blinks?"

"Her head troubles her a good deal."

"Neuralgia?"

"No; she wants a new hat."—Tit-Bits.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Frederick I. Allen Placed at Its Head by the President.

New Commissioner Comes from New York and is Reported to Be an Able Lawyer and a Fine Scientific Student.

Frederick Innes Allen, the new commissioner of patents, was born in Auburn, N. Y., January 19, 1859. He comes from New England stock, being a direct descendant of George Allen, who landed with the Weymouth party from England in 1636, and settled at Weymouth, Mass. The head of the branch of the family from which the commissioner is descended was one of the founders of the town of Sandwich, Mass., the first town of the Plymouth colony upon Cape Cod.

Mr. Allen's father was William Allen, who for many years was prominently and actively engaged in the practice of patent law. He was a contemporary of and associated with such great patent practitioners as Blatchford, Gifford, Harding and other authorities upon patent law of a generation ago. He was the managing attorney of the combination of reaper patent owners who controlled the manufacture of harvesters in the United States 40 years ago, and which was the largest combination of the time.

Commissioner Allen was educated at the Auburn high school and Phillips academy, Andover, and graduated from the Sheffield scientific school of Yale with the class of '79.

He then took up the study of law and was admitted to practice in 1882. His natural inclination was to patent law, and he at once began the study of this special branch of his profession. He has been eminently successful in his practice.

While he has always been a diligent student of the law, Mr. Allen has found time to acquaint himself with a wide range of topics, and few men have more general information upon

FREDERICK I. ALLEN.
(New United States Commissioner of Patents.)

a greater variety of subjects. He has been a special student upon naval and ordnance construction, and he has given a number of entertaining and instructive addresses upon these subjects. Mr. Allen also excels as a mineralogist. While at Yale he took the class prize for geological and mineralogical study. He has never lost interest in the subjects and his collection of specimens is large and complete.

Mr. Allen, says the Scientific American, is a man of dignified appearance and pleasant manners. He gives one the impression of being a man of strength and firmness coupled with that breadth of view which is so absolutely essential in anyone holding a position requiring as diversified talents as a commissioner of patents. He has, by education and experience, a thorough knowledge of the patent practice, and there is no reason why he should not soon acquire a thorough understanding of the inner workings and special needs of the patent office.

Mountain Moved by Science.

Faith may not move a mountain, but science can, as some engineers in Costa Rica have just shown. The railway from San Jose to the Pacific coast runs along a ledge on the side of a mountain above the river Reventa. The soil is a bluish clay, which turns into mud during the rainy season, and the track was washed away so often that gangs of men had to be constantly at work repairing the road. To remedy the trouble the engineers determined to remove that part of the mountain over which the track ran, and this they have done by the use of the hydraulic giant, a machine that throws a stream of water with tremendous force. The same machine is used in mining operations out west, and the impact of the stream of water is as powerful as that of heavy artillery, and more effective, for it is continuous.

Kills Lion with Pitchfork.

Grant McQueary, a ranchman living two miles above Urmston, Col., on the toll road, killed a mountain lion with a pitchfork. McQueary heard a commotion in his corral, where he was housing some calves, and, armed with only a pitchfork and accompanied by his dog, he started to investigate. Arriving at the corral, he found a large mountain lion making his supper off one of his choice calves. The brute, so near famished, was unwillling to give up his repast and gave battle. McQueary, with the assistance of his large shepherd dog, succeeded in slaying the infuriated animal, stabbing the lion several times about the head and in the vicinity of the heart with the pitchfork.

A Sure Way.

Briggs—I've just discovered that we are in love with the same girl.

Griggs—Well, how shall we end the matter?

Briggs—I'll tell you what to do. You propose to her.—Detroit Free Press.

Reassured.

Daughter—But he has become so cold to me since yesterday!

Mother—He is jealous, I think. You know you gave Harry Trottles four dances last night.

Daughter—Dear mother, you make me so happy!—Brooklyn Life.

Serious Symptoms.

"Why did you send for me, Mrs. Youngwife?" asked Dr. Redlight. "There is absolutely nothing wrong with the baby."

"Oh, I am so glad, doctor."

"But what made you think there was?"

"Why, doctor, he hasn't cried a bit all the morning." Tit-Bits.

An Exchange of Confidence.

Church—How is it you get along so well with your wife, and I can't get along with mine?

Gotham—Why, my wife doesn't know how to cook.

"Neither does mine."

"No; but I understand she's all the time trying to."—Yonkers Statesman.

An Appreciative Girl.

Clara—He boasts that he kissed you the first time he ever called on you.

Jessie—Thank you.

Clara—What do you mean? Why do you thank me?

Jessie—For saying he boasts, when you might have said that he reluctantly admits.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Don't Accept a Substitute!

When you ask for Cascarets be sure you get the genuine Cascarets Candy Cathartic! Don't accept fraudulent substitutes, imitations or counterfeits! Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

—North America has 209,556 miles of railway to Europe's total of 162,313 miles.

A Tilt With Time.

Ladies in their attempts to baffle old Time are bound to receive some wounds in the encounter. These, however, they can conceal, as far as the complexion is concerned by a timely and regular resort to the use of "Glenn's Sulphur Soap." Without obstructing the pores, or in any way injuring the health of the skin, it removes from the surface pimples, redness and the various disfigurements caused by increasing age or exposure to sun. Beware of counterfeits. Sold by all druggists. Time touches the hair as well as the complexion. But the ungallant old fellow can be defied here too, with "Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye," which renews the tint of youth on the grizzled brow of age. It is the cheapest and safest dye in use.

—One son of President Garfield, James, has just been admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court.

A remedy for nasal catarrh which is drying and exciting to the deceased membrame should not be used. What is needed is that which is cleansing, soothing, protecting and healing. Such a remedy is Ely's Cream Balm. Price 50 cents at druggists or it will be mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York. The Balm when placed into the noistrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. A cold in the head vanishes quickly.

—Very pretty girdles are made of white glace silk or white ribbon, appliqued with the new cretonne flowers.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

—Charlotte Crane is to join Julia Marlowe's company.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

—John Drew and his daughter Louisa will make a European trip this summer.

A blessing alike to young and old: Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry: nature's specific for dystentery, diarrhœa and summer complaint.

—Sarah Bernhardt may produce a French version of "Mistress Nell" in Paris.

Pleasant, Wholesome, Speedy. Three adjectives that apply to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one Minute.

A new play which made a hit in London is by Capt. Basil Hood, and is "Sweet and Twenty."

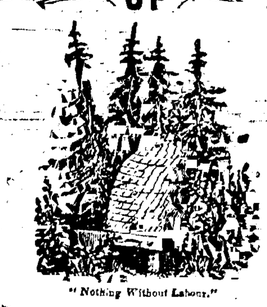
It's a mistake to imagine that itching piles can't be cured; a mistake to suffer a day longer than you can help. Doan's Ointment brings instant relief and permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

—No dyeing was done in England till the year 1608. Before that dyed stuffs came from Holland.

Cures croup, sore throat pulmonary troubles—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil.

—One hundred pounds of wheat produce 28 pounds of flour, and 100 pounds of barley 78 pounds of malt.

HALE'S HONEY OF



"Nothing Without Labor."

HOREHOUND & TAR

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the honey of the plant horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree abies balsamea, or balm of gilead.

Those who have used it say, that **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** is wonderfully remedial in all cases where the organs of respiration are affected, and that its action is unusually rapid. It contains nothing that can disorder the stomach; it has also an extremely agreeable flavor.

Children derive great benefit from its soothing properties when suffering with croup and whooping cough.

Prices—25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle; largest, cheapest.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, N. Y.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS. Cure in 1 Minute.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

The most effective external Remedy extant for the cure of skin diseases, and for beautifying the complexion.

Sold by Druggists, 25c., 3 cakes, 60c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black and Brown 50c.

NO ADULTERATION OR DECEPTION.

ABSOLUTELY PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY

From Distillery Direct to Consumer.

In order to introduce our Six Years-Old, Gilt-Edge, Pure, Copper-Distilled Rye Whiskey in all parts of the country, we will send it, put up in bottles, securely packed, in a plain box, to any point in the United States, either by freight or express, at the following prices:

1 full quart bottle for only $1.25
2 full quart bottles for only $2.00
3 full quart bottles for only $2.70
4 full quart bottles for only $3.20

FREE With every order we will put in FREE OF CHARGE a sample quart bottle of our celebrated California Wine, either Port, Sherry, Catawba or Blackberry. Please state which kind you prefer.

We do not pay express or freight charges, but add this quart bottle of our best wine free of charge to recompense buyers for the small amount they pay to railroad or express companies for delivering the goods to them. It is cheapest to order goods sent by freight, unless you are in a hurry or live within two hundred miles of this city.

This offer is made to induce you to try our GILT EDGE RYE, an absolutely pure Whiskey, distilled from best grain at our own distillery. Once you try this Whiskey you will always want it.

As to our responsibility, we refer to any business house in Williamsport.

Remit by express money order, Post Office money order or registered letter. All orders filled same day as received. Siegel Bros., Distillers, Williamsport, Pa. Mention GAZETTE.

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THE "SONG OF THE SKIRT."

With fingers weary and cramped,
And a wrist that was stiff with pain,
A lady walked, in a Paris gown,
Down Bond street, in the rain.
Splash—splash—splash—
Through puddle and slush and dirt,
And half to herself, in a sobbing tone,
She sang this "Song of the Skirt:"

"For Fashion's sake," she moaned,
"Full many a cross bear we,
Like abject slaves we bow
To her every new decree;
But of all the cruel modes
With which we women are cursed,
Our walking gown, with its trailing train,
Methinks is by far the worst!

"Sweep—sweep—sweep—
Where the waste of the street lies thick;
Sweep—sweep—sweep—
However our path we pick;
Dust, bacillus and germ,
Germ, bacillus and dust,
Till we shudder and turn from the sorry sight
With a gesture of disgust.

"Oh, men with sisters dear!
Oh, men who have well-dressed wives,
It is not alone an expensive mode,
It is one that hazards lives!
For malignant microbes swarm
In the triturated dirt,
And the dress that sweeps it up may prove
A shroud as well as a skirt!

"Sweep—sweep—sweep—
As we walk o'er the West End flags,
For however we try to carry that tail,
A part of it always sags—
The hem of it always drops
In the winter's greasy slush;
The hem of it sweeps the summer's dust
More clean than the dustman's brush.

"Drag—drag—drag—
Whatever our strength or health;
We have all to draw that heavy train
Whatever our rank or wealth.
Whatever the dress has cost,
Fashion's laws we dare not shirk;
Old and young we alike must daily do
The scavenger's dirty work.

"Oh for one hour of ease
As I shop in the crowded street—
With no drag upon my knees,
And no pull upon my feet.
For only one short hour
To be as I used to be,
When I wore a skirt of sensible length
Which my ankles left quite free!

With fingers weary and cramped,
With a wrist that was stiff with pain,
A lady shopped in a Paris gown,
In Bond street, in the rain.
Splash—splash—splash—
On she swept through the slush and dirt:
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,
Would that its tones could reach the rich,
She sang this "Song of the Skirt."
—London Truth.

HOW BROTHER PARKER FELL FROM GRACE.

By Paul Laurence Dunbar.

(From Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia. Reprinted by special permission.)

IT all happened so long ago that it has almost been forgotten upon the plantation, and few save the older heads know anything about it save from hearsay. It was in Parker's younger days, but the tale was told on him for a long time; indeed, until he was so old that every little disparagement cut him like a knife. Then the young scapegraces who had the story only from their mothers' lips spared his dotage. Even to young eyes, the respect which hedges about the form of eighty obscures many of the imperfections that are apparent at 28, and Parker was nearing 80.

The truth of it is that Parker, armed with the authority which his master thought the due of the plantation exhorter, was wont to use his power with rather too free a rein. He was so earnest for the spiritual welfare of his fellow-servants that his watchful ministrations became a nuisance and a bore.

Even Aunt Doshy, who was famous for her devotion to all that pertained to the church, had been heard to state that "Brotheh Pahkah was a moughty powahful 'zortah, but he sholy was monst'ous biggity." This from a member of his flock old enough to be his mother, quite summed up the plantation's estimate of this black disciple.

There was many a time when it would have gone hard with Brother Parker among the young bucks on the Mordaunt plantation but that there was scarcely one of them but could remember a time when Parker had come to his cabin to console some sick one, help a seeker, comfort the dying or close the eyes of one already dead, and it clothed him about with a sacredness, which, however much inclined, they dared not invade.

"Ain't it enough," Mandy's Jim used to say, "fu' Brotheh Pahkah to 'tend to his business down at meetin' widout spookin' 'roun' all de cabins an' outhouses? Seemes to me dey's enough dev'ment gwine on right undah his nose widout him gwine 'roun' tryin' to smell out what's hid."

Every secret sinner on the place agreed with this dictum, and it came to the preacher's ears. He smiled broadly.

"Uh, huh," he remarked, "hit's de stuck pig dat squeals. I reckon Jim's up to some'p'n right now, an' I lay I'll fin' out what dat some'p'n is."

Parker was a subtle philosopher, and Jim had by his remark unwittingly disclosed his interest in the preacher's doings. It then behooved this zealous disciple to find out the source of this unusual interest and opposition.

On the Sunday following his sermon was strong, fiery and convincing. His congregation gave themselves up to the joys of the occasion and lost all consciousness of time or place in their emotional ecstacy. But although he continued to more them with his eloquence, not for one moment did Parker lose possession of himself. His eyes roamed over the people before him and took in the absence of several who had most loudly and heartily agreed with Jim's dictum. Jim himself was not there.

"Uh, huh," said the minister to himself even in the midst of his exhortations. "Uh, huh, erway on some dev'ment, I lie boun'." He could hardly wait to hurry through his sermon. Then he seized his hat and almost ran away from the little table that did duty as a pulpit desk. He hushed aside with scant ceremony those who would have asked him to their cabins to show some special delicacy, and made his way swiftly to the door. There he paused and cast a wondering glance about the plantation.

"I des wondah whaih dem scoun'els is mos' lakly to be." Then his eye fell upon an old half-ruined smoke-house that stood between the kitchen and the negro quarters, and he murmured to himself, "Lak es-not, lik ez not." But he did not start directly for the object of his suspicions. Oh, no, he was too deep a diplomat for that. He knew that if there were wrong-doers in that innocent-looking ruin they would be watching in his direction about the time when they expected meeting to be out; so he walked off swiftly, but carelessly, in an opposite direction, and, instead of going straight past the kitchen, began to circle around from the direction of the quarters, whence no danger would be apprehended.

As he drew nearer and nearer the place, he thought he heard the rise and fall of eager voices. He approached more cautiously. Now he was perfectly sure that he could hear smothered conversation, and he smiled grimly as he pictured to himself the surprise of his quarry when he should come up with them. He was almost upon the smoke-house now. Those within were so absorbed that the preacher was able to creep up and peer through a crack at the scene within.

There, seated upon the earthen floor, were the unregenerate of the plantation. In the very midst of them was Mandy's Jim, and he was dealing from a pack of greasy cards.

It is a wonder that they did not hear the preacher's gasp of horror as he stood there gazing upon the iniquitous performance. But they did not. The delight of High-Low-Jack was too absorbing for that, and they suspected nothing of Parker's presence until he slipped around to the door, pushed it open and confronted them like an accusing angel.

Jim leaped to his feet with a strong word upon his lips.

"I reckon you done fu'got, Brotheh Jim, what day dis is," said the preacher.

"I ain't fu'got nuffin'," was the dogged reply, "I don't see what you doin' roun' hyeah, nohow."

"I's a lookin' aftah some strayin' lambs," said Parker, "an' I done found 'em. You ought to be ashamed o' yo'se'ves, evah one o' you, playin' cyards on de Lawd's day."

There was the light of reckless deviltry in Jim's eyes.

"Dey ain't no ha'm in a little game o' cyards."

"Co'se not, co'se not," replied the preacher, scornfully. "Dem's des de sins dat's c'ied many a man to hell wid his eyes wide open, de little noh'n kin'."

"I don't reckon you evah played cyards," said Jim, sneeringly.

"Yes, I has played, an' I thought I was enjoyin' myse'f ontwell I foun' out dat it was all wickedness an' idleness."

"Oh, I don't reckon you was evah ve'y much of a player. I's knowed lots o' men who has got u'ligion des case dey couldn't win at cyards."

The company greeted this sally with a laugh and then looked aghast at Jim's audacity.

"U'ligion's a moughty sarin' to de pocket," Jim went on. "We kin believe what we wants to, and I say you nevah was no playah, an' dat's de reason you tuk up de gospel."

"Hit ain't so. I 'low dey was a time when I could 'a' outplayed any one o' you sinnahs hyeah, but—"

"Prove it!" The challenge shot forth like a pistol's report.

Parker hesitated. "What you mean?" he said.

"Beat me, beat all of us, an' we'll believe you didn't quit playin' case you allus lost. You a preachah now, an' I doub' you."

Parker's face turned ashen and his hands gripped together. He was young then, and the hot blood sped tumultuously through his veins.

"Prove it," said Jim: "you cain't. We'd play you outen yo' coat an' back into de pulpit ag'in."

"You would, would you?" The light of battle was in Parker's eyes, the desire for conquest throbbing in his heart. "Look a-hyeah, Jim, Sunday or no Sunday, preachah or no preachah, I play you th'ee games fu' de gospel' sake." And the preacher sat down in the circle, his face tense with anger at his tormentor's insinuations. He did not see the others around him. He saw only Jim, the man who had spoken against his cloth. He did not see the look of awe and surprise upon the faces of the others, nor did he note that one of the assembly slipped out of the shed just as the game began.

Jim found the preacher no mean antagonist, but it mattered little to him whether he won or not. His triumph was complete when he succeeded in getting this man, who kept the conscience of the plantation, to sin as others sinned.

"I see you ain't fu'got yo' cunnin'," he remarked, as the preacher dealt in turn.

"Tain't no time to talk now," said Parker, tersely.

The excitement of the onlookers grew more and more intense. They were six and six and it was the preacher's deal. His eyes were bright, and he was breathing quickly. Parker was a born fighter and nothing gave him more joy than the heat of the battle itself. He riffled the cards. Jim cut. He dealt and turned Jack. Jim laughed.

"You know the trick," he said.

"Dat's one game," said Parker, and bend over the cards as they came to him. He did not hear a light step outside nor did he see a shadow that fell across the open doorway. He was just about to lead when a cold voice, full of contempt, broke upon his ear and made him keep the card he would have played poised in his hand.

"And so these are your after-meeting diversions, are they, Parker?" said his master's voice.

Stuart Mordaunt was standing in the door, his face cold and stern, while his informant grinned maliciously.

Parker brushed his hand across his brow as if dazed.

"Well, Mas' Stu't, he do play mons'tous well fo' a preachah," said his tempter.

The preacher at these words looked steadily at Jim, and then the realization of his position burst upon him. The tiger in him came uppermost and, with flaming eyes, he took a quick step toward Jim.

"Stop," said Mordaunt, coming between them; "don't add anything more to what you have already done."

"Mas' Stu't, I—" Parker broke down, and, turning away from the exultant faces, rushed headlong out of the place. His master followed more leisurely, angry and hurt at the hypocrisy of a trusted servant.

Of course the game was over for that day, but Jim and his companions hung around the smoke-house for some time, rejoicing in the downfall of their enemy. Afterward, they went to their cabins for dinner. Then Jim made a mistake. With much laughter and boasting he told Mandy all about it, and then suddenly awakened to the fact that she was listening to him with a face on which only horror was written. Jim turned to his meal in silence and disgust. A woman has no sense of humor.

"Whaih you gwine?" he asked, as Mandy began putting on her bonnet and shawl with ominous precision.

"I's gwine up to de big house, dat's whaih I's gwine."

"What you gwine daih, fu'?"

"I gwine tell Mas' Stu'a't all erbout bit."

"Don't you daih."

"Heish yo' mouf. Don't you talk to me, you nasty, low-life scamp. I's gwine tell Mas' Stu'a't, an' I hope an' pray he'll tek all de hide offen yo' back."

Jim sat in bewildered misery as Mandy flirted out of the cabin; he felt vaguely some of the hopelessness of defeat which comes to a man whenever he attempts to lay sacrilegious hands on a woman's religion or what stands to her for religion.

Parker was sitting alone in his cabin with bowed head when the door opened and his master came across the floor and laid his hand gently on the negro's shoulder.

"I didn't know how it was Parker," he said, softly.

"Oh, I's back-slid, I's fell from grace," moaned Parker.

"Nonsense," said his master, "you're fallen from nothing. There are times when we've got to meet the devil on his own ground and fight him with his own weapons."

Parker raised his head gladly. "Say dem words ag'in, Mas' Stu'a't," he said.

His master repeated the words, but added: "But it isn't safe to go into the devil's camp too often, Parker."

"I ain't gwine into his camp no mo'. Aftah dis I's gwine to stan' outside an' hollah in." His face was beaming and his voice trembled with joy.

"I didn't think I'd preach to-night," he said, timidly.

"Of course you will," said Mordaunt, "and your mistress and I are coming to hear you, so do your best."

His master went out and Parker went down on his knees.

He did preach that night and the plantation remembered the sermon.

COST OF PUTTING OUT FIRES.

New York City Spends Most Money for This, and of Course Does It Best.

The cost of the New York city fire department, the efficiency of which is unchallenged, is $3,500,000 and it is a somewhat curious circumstance that the increased cost of the department, made necessary by Albany legislation for the most part, has been since consolidation almost exactly $100,000 a year. In 1898 the department cost $3,200,000. In 1899 it was $3,300,000. In 1900 it was $3,400,000, and the appropriation for this year is $3,500,000, the demands upon the department increasing, of course, as the population in the city enlarges, and fires multiply, says the Sun.

Chicago, which has suffered more severely from a great conflagration than any other large American city, expends $1,500,000 a year for the maintenance of its fire department, and Boston, which has suffered severely in the same direction, though very much less populous and a much more compact city than Chicago, expends $1,200,000. In fact, it has come to be accepted as an axiom among fire department officials that those cities which have suffered most from fires are the ones which make the most liberal provision for their departments, while those cities which have not suffered seriously do not provide much for fire protection.

Southern cities generally spend little on their fire service, and it has been found generally that the ratio of cost increases as the population becomes more compact. In respect to celerity in responding to fire alarms some western cities, notably Kansas City, have made good records, but none of them compares favorably with New York either for speed or efficiency.

The Sequel.

"I have written an article on 'How to Live on $2.50 a Week,'" he explained to the editor.

"Well," said the editor, "you had better write the sequel to it."

"I do not understand."

"Why, 'How to Get the Two-fifty.'" —Baltimore American.

Illiterate Roumania.

Roumania would appear to be the most illiterate country in Europe. The last census shows that, in a population of nearly 6,000,000, nearly 1,000,000 can neither read nor write, and that only a little over 1,000,000 have any education at all.—N. Y. Sun.

She Was Sure.

"What makes you so sure that man is less than 35?" asked the young woman.

"There isn't the slightest doubt in the matter," answered Miss Cayenne. "He keeps bragging of what he knows about human nature."—Washington Star.

On to Him.

Stormington Barnes (presenting himself at door of Podunk Academy of Music). Do you recognize the profession?

Local Manager. Do I? Well, I should cackle! Why, that plug hat, long hair an' frayed pants gives yew dead away. —Brooklyn Life.

Peculiar Case.

Mrs. O'Hoolihan—Ap' how's all th' folks afther bein'?

Mrs. Mr(onigal). It's all well they do be, exceptin' me owld man. He's been enjoyin' poor health for some toim, but this mornin' he complained av feelin' better. —Chicago Daily News.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Gen. William Bull Franklin, Gen. Samuel G. French and Rev. Father Deshon are the sole survivors of Gen. Grant's class—that of '43—at West Point.

In Germany 24,792 books were published in 1900, an increase over 1899 of 1,071. The largest increase was in educational works, the smallest in books on war and military matters.

The sale of a single Poe book for $1,300 recalls the fact that the poet's mother-in-law, during his life, bitterly wrote to a friend that there was not enough money in the house to buy a cup of tea.

Bliss Carman, the poet, writes at all times and in all places, as the mood moves him. Most of his verse first sees the light on odd bits and scraps of paper or is written in an almost illegible hand on the backs of envelopes.

Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., has given Bowdoin college some interesting relics of the first patron, James Bowdoin, including an old dress suit of black velvet, lined with white satin. There is also an old dagger and a pair of dueling pistols.

Levi P. Morton is seeking to be gradually relieved of the cares of business. The ex-governor and ex-vice president is 77 years old, and besides his advanced age an intention to spend considerable time abroad is a reason for desiring to lessen his business responsibilities.

It is regarded as somewhat singular that neither of Richard Croker's sons has taken to the turf, or even to horses except in a small way. They prefer to be dog fanciers, and each has some very fine animals—bulldogs and bull terriers. Later on they may take up "the sport of kings." Their father had nothing to do with racing until he was 50.

Edison, who is quite deaf, was recently visited by an ear specialist, who offered to cure him. "What," exclaimed the wizard of electricity, "and give up a great advantage. I have over you fellows! Why, I need my deafness in my business, because no matter how much noise may be in my neighborhood it does not annoy me or distract my attention from work. Cure my deafness? Not much at least not until I am too old to work."

THE TELEGRAPH.

Remarkable Development of This Very Useful Invention—Some of the Latest Improvements.

The electric telegraph is one of the important and valuable inventions given to the world by the nineteenth century. It should not be understood that there were no telegraph systems in operation previous to the nineteenth century, for the fact is, there were telegraph systems in operation before the Christian era. Of course these were not electric telegraph systems. In the early days torches placed in various positions were made to spell out words in the transmission of messages, while in the latter part of the eighteenth century there was a semaphore system of telegraphy in use throughout Europe. The same system was employed in the early years of the nineteenth century, but ere that century came to an end the electric telegraph had taken the place of all inferior methods of transmitting messages over distances.

To-day the world enjoys the benefits of a wonderful system, the workings of which are far from being clear even to many who use the wires daily. Considering the present-day facilities offered by the telegraph companies, it seems hard to believe that the first electric telegraph line for the use of the Morse alphabet was erected in 1844; and this in the face of numerous features calculated to dishearten the most confident believer as to the future of the system. What this future has been up to date is shown in a very clear manner at the Pan-American exposition, where people are afforded every opportunity to see and study the very latest improvements made in the electric telegraph. The display of instruments is very attractive, and the devices for sending messages both ways over a line, as well as more than one message at a time, are on exhibition, says the exposition bulletin.

Many interesting facts in regard to the development of the electric telegraph system in the United States were placed before the industrial commission in Washington. It was stated, making a comparison of the geographic areas, that there are only 67 people in the United States to each mile of telegraph wire, while in Great Britain the number is 130, in Switzerland 220, and in Belgium 321. In the United States there are 1,113,-856 miles of wire, while in all of Europe there are 1,555,267 miles. In the United States there are 39,000 places reached by the electric telegraph, while in Great Britain there are but 14,516 places so reached.

Such figures as these tell of the stupendous and far reaching extent of the telegraph lines of the country. And all who have occasion to use the telegraph systems of the country from time to time will find in the Pan-American exhibits a feature that will be thoroughly instructive.

Different Points of View.

"She caught a burglar in the house and chased him four blocks," said the admiring friend.

"Isn't it strange," replied the sarcastic girl, "how some girls are always after the men?"—Chicago Post.

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Scott's Emulsion
"is better than any where else in the world. So don't stop talking it in summer, or you will lose what you have gained."
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COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners of the County of Tioga, State of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly relating to the sale of lands for the nonpayment of taxes, do hereby offer for sale at public outcry, at the Court House in Wellsboro, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of JUNE, 1901, at 1 o'clock p. m., to the highest bidder, for cash, the following lots of Unseated and Seated lands:

UNSEATED LANDS.

DUNCAN.

No. Lot	No. Wt.	No. Acs.	Warrantees.	To Whom Assessed.	Tax & Cost.
	1579	50	H'w&Fish'r.	Jerry Bockus	$31.63
	1679	50	H'w&Fish'r.	Frank Smith,	31.63

ELK.

	4445	679	Jas. Wilson,	Lentz & White	204.90

HAMILTON.

3	1	132	Wm. Wilson,	Robt. Ferris,	99.51
4-6-7	1	397	Wm. Wilson,	F. B. C. Co.,	59.96
2	1	132	Wm. Wilson,	A. Hardt,	49.78

MORRIS.

	4380	990	Jas. Wilson,	Francis Deloy estate,	112.50

RUTLAND.

	3371	121	R. Gilmore,	J. Tremaine,	57.91

UNION.

	5241	200	Geo. Meade,	F. B. C. Co.	151.19
1-3-4	2	417	Wm. Wilson,	F. B. C. Co.	102.79
1-2-4-5	4	516	Wm. Wilson,	F. B. C. Co.	199.69
7	5	146	Wm. Wilson,	F. B. C. Co.	109.43
6	5	144	Wm. Wilson,	C. C. Ferris	113.07

SEATED LANDS.

WELLSBORO.

Michael Deister, 4 vacant lots; 1 lot bounded north, south and east by F. A. Veil, and west by school street, and 3 lots bounded north by Mrs. L. N. Horton, east by school street, south by school property and H. Brooks, and west by Blossburg Coal Co. Tax and cost, $8.65.

H. S. Miller, 10 vacant lots, in block No. 39, bounded north by lands of Blossburg Building, Real Estate & Improvement Co., east by Parkhurst street, south by said Company, and west by said Company and Davis street. Tax and cost, $12.41.

Jennie A. Parkhurst, 1 vacant lot, bounded north by lands of Mary A. Hyland, east by Granger street, south by Blecker street, and west by Tioga Railroad Co. Tax and cost, $15.93.

E. U. King, 1 vacant lot; bounded north by Israel Biddle, east by Maple Hill road, south by A. T. James, and west by Alexander Hutchinson. Tax and cost, $8.87.

A. L. Nash, house and lot; bounded north by Coal Run creek, east by Tioga Railroad Co., south by Gulick estate, west by Williamson road. Tax and cost, $11.22.

A. J. James, two vacant lots; bounded north E. U. King, east by Maple Hill road, south by T. J. Evans, west by Alexander Hutchinson. Tax and cost, $15.16.

Blossburg Building, Real Estate & Improvement Co., 2 houses and lots; bounded north by a lot owned by said Company, east by Granger street, south by lands of said Company, west by Tioga Railroad Co. Also, 2 houses and lots, bounded north by Lind street, east by Parkhurst street, south by lands of said Company, and west by lands of Lewis Bowman. Also, 3 houses and lots, bounded north and east by lands of said Company, south by H. Kentch, west by Davis street. Also, 10 vacant lots, in block No. 32 bounded north by lands of said Company and Lewis Bowman, east by Parkhurst street, south by building of said Company and Blecker street, west by Davis street. Tax and cost, $114.19.

W. M. Hagar, house and lot; bounded north and east by lands of Jacob Jones Company, south by William Hughes, west by D. Gibson. Tax and cost, $13.54.

Mrs. G. Hale, 1 vacant lot; bounded north by Hannah Howard, east by Coal Run Coal Co., south by Mrs. T. Krause, west by Parkhurst street. Tax and cost, $10.79.

J. E. Clark, 1 vacant lot; bounded north by James McMahon, east by Davis street, south by L. W. Johnson estate, west by Sarah Rose. Tax and cost, $11.25.

George Miller estate, house and lot; bounded north by A. H. Gaylord estate, east by lands leading to said lot, south by Thomas Tremlin, west by Isaac Sparling and L. S. Clemons. Tax and cost, $12.99.

John Slingerland, house and lot; bounded north by Hannibal street, east by C. E. English, south by Charles Clark, west by Mrs. W. D. Narsh. Tax and cost, $14.28.

Charles Bliss, house and lot; bounded north and south by Drake & Cummings, east by Tioga river, west by Fall Brook Railroad Co. Tax and cost, $15.27.

Theodore Ballou estate, 21 vacant lots in said borough of Blossburg, being 3 vacant lots in block No. 33 of said borough; bounded north by Stanley Placinski, east by Davis street, south by P. S. Hughes, west by George Pritchard estate, Joseph Horaks and Walter Strong. Also, 6 vacant lots, in Block No. 35 of said borough; bounded north by Taylor street, east by Parkhurst street, south by Seymour street, west by Davis street. Also, 2 vacant lots, in Block No. 44 of said borough; bounded north by Elmira Building & Loan Association, east by Granger street, south by L. W. Johnson estate, west by John Green estate. Also, 3 vacant lots, in block No. 47 of said borough; bounded north by Taylor street, east by Coal Run Coal Co., south by Jacob Jones, west by Parkhurst street. Also, 7 vacant lots, in Block No. 49, of said borough; bounded north by John Loughenbridge, east by Coal Run Coal Co., south by Hannibal street, west by Parkhurst street. Tax and cost, $64.16.

CHARLESTON.

J. N. Reese, house and lot; bounded north by J. L. Robinson estate, east by W. A. Francis, south by highway, west by Orlando Jones. Tax and cost, $5.53.

CLYMER.

William Frazier, 28 acres of land, bounded north by A. Grimm, south and west by lands of John Winters estate. Tax and cost, $9.42.

COVINGTON TOWNSHIP.

S. C. Watkins estate, 68 acres of land; bounded north by lands of Samuel Welch, east and south by lands of Joseph Whiting, west by lands of Fred. Wilcox. Tax and cost, $23.80.

John Mertz, 40 acres of land; bounded north by W. V. Bailey and J. L. Johnson, east by William Reese, south by Mary Showers, west by Daniel Davis. Tax and cost, $18.47.

W. J. Edger, 1 lot; bounded north by Glass Factory school grounds, east by Williamson road, south by Glass Company store, west by lands now or formerly of the Ferguson estate. Tax and cost, $16.35.

George Novakoski, 30 acres of land; bounded north by lands of Stans Bozenski, east by East Hill Morris Run road, south and west by Morris Run Coal Co. Tax and cost, $7.67.

Alex. Odell estate, house and lot; bounded north by Canoe Camp creek, east by Erwin Wilcox, south by H. P. Knowlton and highway, west by H. P. Knowlton. Tax and cost, $11.15.

DELMAR.

A. J. Campbell, 79 acres of land; bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, a corner of Warrant No. 376 and the southwest corner hereof, thence by lot No. 214, of the lands of the Pennsylvania Joint Lumber & Land Co., north 4¾ degrees, west 157 and 8-10 rods to a post, thence by lots Nos. 158 and 123, of the lands of said Company, south 87 degrees east, 107 and 8-10 rods to a post in the original east line of Warrant No. 376, thence along said line south, 3¼ degrees west, 151 and 3-10 rods to a post on the Marsh Creek road; thence along said road by lot No. 192 of the lands of said Company, north, 88¾ degrees west, 81 and 3-10 rods to the place of beginning; being lot No. 215 of the allotment of the lands of said Company, and parts of Warrants Nos. 376 and 372. Tax and cost, $11.82.

Martin Luther, 110 acres of land, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post the southwest corner hereof, thence by lot No. 198 of the lands of the Pennsylvania Joint Lumber & Land Co., north 3 degrees east, 150 and 6-10 rods to a post the northwest corner hereof, thence along the line between Delmar and Middlebury townships and along lot No. 146 of said lands, south 86¾ degrees east, 30 and 2-10 rods to a post, the northeast corner hereof, thence along lots Nos. 141 and 142 of said Company's lands, south 3 degrees west, 179 and 8-10 rods to a post, the southeast corner hereof, thence by lots Nos. 113, 125 and 129 of said Company's lands north, 86¾ degrees west, 99 and 2-10 rods to place of beginning. Tax and cost, $10.94.

C. M. Besley, 68 acres of land, bounded north by Martha J. Wilson, east by John Campbell, south by A. Lodington, west by Harry Green. Tax and cost, $9.28.

C. G. Osgood, 52 acres of land bounded north by lands of H. Lowenburg, east and south by lands now or formerly of Hoyt Bros., west by lands now or formerly of Ida Ellis. Tax and costs, $9.42.

GAINES.

J. H. Norton, house and lot, bounded north, east and west by Hidings lands, south by street. Tax and cost, $22.23.

LAWRENCE.

Delavan Wheeler, 50 acres of land, bounded north by lands of Mrs. E. Blackwell, east by lands of John Stevens, south by lands of Aulman, Taylor & Co., west by lands of Mathers & Colegrove. Tax and cost, $20.35.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

McMahon & Vandyndt, 65 acres of land, bounded north by Oscar Lord, east by Bingham estate, south by J. McMahon, west by Tanning Company's lands. Tax and cost, $21.42.

Samuel Kesler, 140 acres of land, bounded and described in Record Book No. 36, page 61, as follows: Beginning at an ash stump, thence west 16 and 8-10 rods to a post in the line of E. R. Messner, thence along said line north 6 and 2-10 rods to a post, thence along lands of Levi Kissinger, east 116 and 8-10 rods to a post, thence south along lands of [illegible] 46 and 7-10 rods to the place of beginning. Also 19¾ acres, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at an ash stump corner aforesaid, thence south 3 degrees west, 46 rods to a post and stones, thence south 87 degrees east, 69 and 8-10 rods to a hemlock corner, thence along lands of G. H. Ritger, north 3 degrees east, 46 rods to a post and stones, thence along lands of the same, north 87 degrees west, 69 and 8-10 rods to the place of beginning. Also, 99½ acres, bounded as follows: Beginning at a hemlock corner on the north side of Roaring Branch; thence south 55 degrees west along Roaring Branch, 28 rods to a soft maple; thence south 87 degrees west, 15 rods to a hemlock; thence along lands of said Samuel Kesler, north 3 degrees east, 55 rods to a post and stones; thence by the same north 87 degrees west, 48 and 6-10 rods to an ash stump; thence along lands of the same, north 3 degrees east, 106 and 8-10 rods to a post and stones; thence along lands of Jacob Kissinger south 87 degrees east, 48 rods to a post; thence south 3 degrees west, 153 and 2-10 rods to place of beginning. Tax and cost, $34.13.

MANSFIELD.

Mrs. W. R. C. Wilson, house and lot; bounded north by Sullivan street and lands of H. H. Lamb, east by C. A. Holden, south by Wilson avenue, west by Morris and Backer. Tax and cost, $13.98.

MIDDLEBURY.

Matilda Handy, house and lot; bounded north by highway, east by C. A. Goodwin, south by railroad, west by highway. Tax and cost, $6.89.

J. W. Settle, 62 acres of land; bounded north and east by William Carlton and Judson Stevens, south by Simeon Spaulding, west by H. L. Stevens and A. C. Cole estate. Tax and cost, $8.75.

MORRIS.

Nehemiah Brooks, 121 acres of land; bounded north by lands of F. E. Doane, V. K. Jones and E. Blackwell, east by lands of William Bache estate, south by lands of William Blackwell and J. M. Blackwell estate and west by lands of J. M. Blackwell estate and F. E. Doane. Tax and cost, $36.21.

Abram Steele, house and lot; bounded north by T. J. VanZandt, east by Union Tanning Co., south by John Johnson, west by highway. Tax and cost, $9.96.

RICHMOND.

Francis Clemons, 115 acres of land; bounded north by lands of Lyman Copley, east and south by lands of Susan Brewster, west by township line. Tax and cost, $21.93.

John Makely, 40 acres of land; bounded north by H. P. VanNess, east by Benjamin Rice, south by Nelson and Fred. Cruttenden, west by N. Soura. Tax and cost, $20.47.

Andrew Hanson, 45 acres of land; bounded north by Frank Brothers, east by Dallas McConnell, south by J. Frank Lent, west by C. S. Ross. Tax and cost, $9.03.

RUTLAND.

Charles Love, 35 acres of land; bounded north and east by C. W. Loveless, south by Joseph Baucus, west by Aaron Johns. Taxes and cost, $8.53.

TIOGA TOWNSHIP.

Smith Beers, 60 acres of land; bounded north by lands of Wickham estate, east by lands of C. B. Farr, south by lands of Carlson, west by lands of Charles Graffenstater. Tax and cost, $9.81.

Bradley Fleming, house and lot; bounded north and east by lands of J. B. Grier, south by highway, west by T. D. Marsh. Tax and cost, $7.99.

TIOGA BOROUGH.

L. D. Ford, house and lot; bounded north by Wellsboro street, east by lands of Tanning Company, south by lands of A. C. Bush, west by a cove. Tax and cost, $63.20.

UNION.

F. G. Sweet, 553 acres of land; bounded north and west by lands of the Blossburg Coal Company, east by lands of A. Bunn and George Stratton, south by lands of George Stratton and Elizabeth Coons. Tax and cost, $142.55.

WARD.

Lyman Dewey, 100 acres of land, bounded north by lands now or formerly of H. Hall and A. and T. Searles, east by lands now or formerly of Arad Smith, south by lands now or formerly of H. A. Case, west by lands now or formerly of Henry Hall. Tax and cost, $121.38.

A. D. Smith, 50 acres of land; bounded north by the Sullivan township line, east by highway, south by lands of H. A. Case, west by lands of Henry Gould. Tax and cost, $11.83.

Andrew Trimble, 100 acres of land; bounded north and west by public highway, east by William Wightman and E. Manley, south by Thomas Kitson and A. W. Furman. Tax and cost, $15.09.

N. Smith, 100 acres of land; bounded north by lands now or formerly of John Gafford and Lewis Pierce, east by public highway, south by lands now or formerly of H. Petty, west by lands now or formerly of Myron Graves. Tax and cost, $34.13.

Myron Graves, 69 acres of land; bounded north by lands now or formerly of Lyman Dewey, east by lands now or formerly of John Gafford and N. Smith, south by lands now or formerly of H. Petty, west by lands now or formerly of Frederick Tubbs. Tax and cost, $32.45.

Richard Manley, 20 acres of land; bounded north by Campbell Lowrey, east by William Wightman, south and west by lands now or formerly of Manley and Colwell estate. Tax and cost, $5.73.

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.

R. W. Campbell, 60 acres of land; bounded north by Otis Locke and Lemuel Pease, east by F. M. Johnson, west by James Champlin, south by Oscola Boom. Tax and cost, $19.05.

G. W. Barker estate, 50 acres of land; bounded north by Ross Leach, east and south by Barton Hunt, and west by A. V. Brunner estate. Tax and cost, $18.43.

Peter McDonald, 1 lot, bounded north by George Gray, east by Edward Coburn, south by highway, west by H. Hunter. Tax and cost, $8.28.

WESTFIELD BOROUGH.

G. W. Walters, 1 vacant lot; bounded north and east by R. R. Parshall, south by Soranson estate, west by Maple street. Tax and cost, $6.04.

N. R. White, 1 vacant lot; bounded north by lands of B. B. Strang estate, east by lands of Tanning Company, south by lands of John Bush, west by Franklin street. Tax and cost, $7.10.

WELLSBORO.

Pollock and Brown, 1 lot of land, 30 feet front on Charleston street; bounded north by Charleston street, east by lands now or formerly of S. R. Wilson, south by old warrant, west by lands now or formerly of B. F. Roberts. Tax and cost, $7.45.

Mrs. Mary Hart, one-fourth acre of land with house, bounded north by lands now or formerly of the G. C. & A. Railroad Co., east by Brooks, south by lands of John Cowden, west by Jackson street. Tax and cost, $16.54.

H. B. COLEGROVE,
T. M. REESE,
LOUIS DOUMAUX,
County Commissioners.

Attest:
F. WATKINS, Clerk.
Wellsboro, Pa., May 21, 1901.—6t.

DON'T TOBACCO SPIT and SMOKE Your Life Away!
You can be cured of any form of tobacco using easily, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor by taking NO-TO-BAC, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 500,000 cured. All druggists. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and advice FREE. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York. 437

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WELLSBORO FRUIT CO.

—Wholesale Dealers in—
FRUITS AND NUTS,
OYSTERS AND CLAMS
in season.
WELLSBORO, PA.
FRESH FRUITS RECEIVED WEEKLY BY THE CAR LOAD.
Mr. Sullivan, our representative, will call on dealers and solicit their trade. Prompt attention given to mail orders. Choice fruit and the lowest prices guaranteed.
A discount of 10 per cent. a bunch will be allowed on bananas taken from the car at the station.—April 12-4m.

The New York World
THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.
Almost a Daily at the Price of a Weekly.
The presidential campaign is over but the world goes on just the same and it is full of news. To learn this news—just as it is—promptly and impartially—all that you have to do is to look in the columns of the Thrice-a-Week edition of the New York World, which comes to the subscriber 156 times a year.
The Thrice-a-Week World's diligence as a publisher of the first news has given it circulation wherever the English language is spoken—and you want it.
The Thrice-a-Week World's regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year. We offer this unequaled newspaper and the WELLSBORO GAZETTE together one year for $2.00.
The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.50.

BAKER'S
Blacksmith Shop,

ON PEARL STREET—NEARLY OPPOSITE THE SANDPACK HOUSE,
WELLSBORO, PA
Having purchased the Furman blacksmith shop on Pearl street, I am now prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing in a first-class manner. I ask all my old customers, also those who have patronized Mr. Furman to give me a trial. I do all kinds of horseshoeing—draft, road and track shoeing. I stop interfering and forging in horses.
CHARLES BAKER.

ESTABLISHED 1864.
First National Bank,
OF WELLSBORO, PA.
CAPITAL STOCK

THE POMONA GRANGE.

A Large Attendance—Township Graded Schools Discussed in Open Session.

The Pomona Grange held its quarterly meeting on the Grange grounds in this borough last Thursday and Friday. The attendance throughout was good and much interest was manifested in the sessions.

The meeting was opened on Thursday afternoon at one o'clock and Bro. Orson Williammee made the opening address, which was responded to by Sister Lolo Johnson.

The Grange was ably entertained with essays, recitations and music. Bro. N. L. Hanscom, wife and daughters, of the Marshfield Grange, had charge of the latter, which was much enjoyed, especially the songs of Miss Lulu Hanscom—"Dolly Gray" and "I'll Hang Around a Spell," which were rendered in a most acceptable manner.

The usual amount of routine business was disposed of.

All the papers, recitations and dialogues were well prepared and rendered in a pleasing manner. Those responding with papers were: A member from Mitchells Mills Grange on "Temperance," Mrs. Smith, of Marshfield Grange, the "Causes of Intemperance," and a poem on the "Teachings of the Grange" by Orson Williammee.

Recitations were given by Sisters Catlin, Lulu Hanscom and Miss Friends, of Mitchells Mills. A dialogue, entitled the "First Drink," by the young people of the latter place, was well rendered.

The Master announced that the State Master would be present at the September meeting, which was fixed for the 19th and 20th, to confer the Fifth degree, and the delegates were instructed to secure candidates for the occasion.

The evening session was devoted to the sisters. Sister Lolo Johnson occupied the chair as President, Sister Cora Copestick having resigned. Reports from the granges showed that this feature of the grange work has been practically abandoned.

On Friday morning at ten o'clock the Grange opened with a well filled hall and the sessions were among the most interesting in the history of Pomona Grange. Resolutions were adopted congratulating the Grange upon the fact of the practical liquidation of the Pomona debt, and the Soliciting Committee who brought about this desirable result was also highly commended for its work.

Delegates to the State Grange were instructed to wear their badges and to be furnished with proper credentials.

An open session was held at 2:30 p. m., to consider the subject of Township High Schools and the consolidation of our common schools. Remarks were made by Bros. Tuttle, Hager, Dickinson, O. Williammee, Desmond, Pratt, Dorsett and the Worthy Lecturer. The speakers were agreed as to the advantages to be gained and thought the ends to be attained would warrant almost any amount of trouble and expense, but the obstacles to be overcome were not so easily or satisfactorily disposed of.

After a duet—"A Family Quarrel and Makeup," by Mr. and Mrs. Hanscom, the Lecturer gave a talk replete with valuable suggestions to the officers and members of the grange, when an adjournment was taken. J. H. B.

GAS STRUCK IN LIBERTY.

A Glass Factory Will Be Started if Sufficient Gas Can Be Found.

A strong flow of natural gas was tapped in the test well at Sebring Corners, near Liberty, one day last week. There had been a pronounced flow of gas for some time, but when the drill reached a depth of 3,650 feet it broke through a shell and immediately the gas pressure increased fourfold. The well is being drilled for a "gasser," and will be drilled considerably deeper. The drill has gone through two sands that show strong oil indications and the members of the company are enthusiastic.

A representative of the Elmira *Advertiser* visited the Sebring well a few days ago and writes interestingly of his observations. Quite a number of Elmirans are interested in the operations at that point. Beside the well now being drilled, and in which natural gas has been found, work is in progress to sink a second test well in the same neighborhood. It is reported that if gas in sufficient quantity can be found the manufacture of glass will be begun in the Blossburg and Arnot regions. It was with this idea in view that the prospecting was begun, the wells being drilled more for the purpose of discovering gas than oil. The gas well, however, shows strong indications of the presence of petroleum. The rock from which the glass is to be made is found in abundance in the immediate vicinity of the wells, and a flow of natural gas sufficient to warrant the building of factories would mean wonderful industrial activity for lower Tioga and northern Lycoming counties.

Home Wedding in Liberty.

LIBERTY, June 13.—A very pretty wedding occurred last week Wednesday at 12 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Baker, near this borough, when their daughter, Miss Ada M., became the bride of John F. King, of Roaring Branch. Rev. D. E. McLane performed the ceremony in the presence of about 150 guests. The bride was gowned in white French silk mull, and carried white carnations and smilax. She was attended by Miss Emma Quackenbush, of Tioga. The groom was attended by his brother, William F. King, of Roaring Branch. The bridal party entered the parlor to the strains of the wedding march played by Mrs. W. H. Mook. The bride received many beautiful and useful presents.

After congratulations a wedding dinner was served, during which time the Ralston band, of which Mr. King is instructor, played some very fine music. Mr. and Mrs. King will go to housekeeping at Roaring Branch in the near future.

Cut worms are creating sad havoc in corn fields in some parts of the county.

HON. W. T. CREASY.

Mr. Creasy was recently elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He was the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer in 1899, and in October of that year visited Wellsboro and delivered an address at the Auditorium.

If the taxpayers of Pennsylvania will follow the lead of State Chairman Creasy in this summer's campaign, they will be true to their own interests and make a safe landing at the polls next November. Mr. Creasy has an unblemished reputation for honesty and integrity, and is the champion of the rights and best interests of the great mass of the body politic. As a member of the lower house for over four years he has made a record that receives the admiration and endorsement of all honest men. Stand by the Democratic organization under Mr. Creasy—it means good government in place of the rotten and corrupt machine that has so long disgraced the Commonwealth. Honest men, listen to the bugle call of your leader.

THE COUNTY LINE SQUABBLE.

A Bill Before the Legislature to Settle the Disputed Question.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: There is a great deal of difficulty in adjusting the line between Lycoming and Tioga counties, which has been in dispute for almost a century. In 1804 the Legislature passed an act fixing the boundary thirty-one miles south of the New York State line. Whether that line was ever established is still a question. By some it is held that it was, while others, among them the late Judge Eldred, held that the people along the boundary had adopted certain "tract" lines, granted in warrants by the State. Judge Eldred held that this "tract" line was really five miles south of the line fixed by the Legislature. If it was so fixed by the surveyors, by mistake or otherwise, it is likely to remain. A bill is now before the Legislature, however, for the purpose of establishing the line where the original act of the Legislature which created Tioga county out of Lycoming intended to put it—thirty-one miles south of the New York State line. And this, it is claimed, would be five miles north of the line as recognized at present.

The land placed in doubt is a strip, as stated, five miles in width and about thirty miles in length. Contained in this area are the villages of Nauvoo, Liberty, Blackwells and the larger half of Roaring Branch. It includes an area of about 100,000 acres, in round figures, and a population of several thousand people. Since 1804 four different commissions have gone over the survey to determine if the line is now observed, and if so to mark the same as originally established, correctly or otherwise. The action of the last of these commissions was approved by the Tioga County Court, but exceptions were filed in Lycoming county, and the matter is now pending. It is claimed that the commission was irregular in its make up, and therefore not lawful. It would seem to be about time the matter was settled. The longer it is delayed the greater will be the embarrassment of property holders in the disputed territory.

Steuben County Snake Story.

In verification of the following snake story the dead reptiles were exhibited at Bath, Steuben county, a few days ago. It appears that Mrs. R. Honeyman, who resides at Mt. Washington, a few miles from Bath, had noticed that something was disturbing the cream on the pans of milk in the cellar and attributed the cause to the cat or the ravages of rats. Accordingly a trap was set and while seated in her kitchen one afternoon she was startled by the sound of the springing of the trap, followed by a terrific threshing about in the cellar. She, supposing that she had caught a large rat or had trapped the thieving cat, rushed into the cellar, where in the dim light she beheld a large black snake caught in the trap and making fearful efforts to release itself. She rushed up stairs and summoned her husband, who entered the cellar and dispatched the snake in the trap, after which he discovered in a corner of the cellar the mate to the dead snake, which he also killed. One snake measured four feet in length, while the other was six inches shorter.

Cashing of Money Orders.

An order has been issued canceling that part of the order of March 12, 1900, which authorizes the cashing of money orders irrespective of the place of payment. In consequence of this notice postmasters must understand that they are not permitted to cash money orders in which any other office than their own is designated as the place of payment, except such orders are manifestly drawn in error.

Departmental orders will hereafter be drawn by the superintendent of the money order system in lieu only of those original orders which contain errors made by issuing or paying postmasters.

—Wylie G. Woodruff, a well known foot ball player and coach, formerly a student at the Mansfield Normal, was arrested a few days ago at Portland, Oregon, for eloping with Mrs. Edith Moyer, of Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Moyer, after gaining possession of his child, declined to prosecute the alleged runaway couple.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Smith, the Anti-Quay Candidate for County Treasurer, Wins Out.

The Republican primaries last Saturday passed off very quietly, but little interest being manifested in the result with the exception of the contest for County Treasurer. It was a horse race between Smith and Orr and it was very uncertain as to who would win out until the vote was computed at the county convention at Elkland on Monday afternoon.

In some districts the factional lines were drawn very closely between the Quayites and insurgents. The latter claim the victory, however, Smith being nominated over Orr by 101 majority. This is declared to be a direct endorsement of the Niles administration over which the fight was made last year. Smith carried Orr's own district by 75 votes.

Frank H. Rockwell, Esq., of this borough, was nominated for District Attorney without any opposition, receiving 2,921 votes.

H. E. Caldwell, of Morris Run, was nominated for Coroner without opposition and the following were chosen delegates to the State Convention: D. W. Baldwin, of Westfield; John E. Reese, of Mansfield; Charles M. Washburn, of Union, and George W. Williams, of Wellsboro.

—Below we give the tabulated vote for County Treasurer:

	Orr.	Smith.
Bloss, First district	55	34
Bloss, Second district	4	63
Blossburg	103	32
Brookfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clymer	40	43
Covington	[illegible]	17
Covington borough	20	51
Deerfield	23	[illegible]
Delmar, North district	34	95
Delmar, South district	104	61
Duncan	120	49
Elk, North district	[illegible]	23
Elk, South district	18	16
Elkland	30	33
Farmington	24	15
Gaines	2	173
Hamilton	37	72
Jackson	23	32
Knoxville	50	41
Lawrence	14	48
Lawrenceville	27	45
Liberty	78	4
Liberty borough	9	18
Mansfield	75	118
Middlebury	53	38
Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nelson	[illegible]	10
Nelson borough	50	6
Osceola	9	21
Richmond	55	45
Roseville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rutland	19	16
Shippen	15	35
Sullivan	35	16
Tioga	14	17
Tioga borough	25	13
Union, North district	30	14
Union, South district	54	1
Ward	25	[illegible]
Wellsboro, First ward	61	124
Wellsboro, Second ward	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westfield, District No. 1	22	3
Westfield, District No. 2	35	5
Westfield borough	50	17
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

It is said that a majority of the County Committeemen elected are anti-Quayites, and the prospects are there will be a lively fight on for County Chairman at the next meeting of the Republican County Committee.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank of Wellsboro, called on Monday, June 3, 1901, on account of the death of Max Bernkopf, one of their most valued members, it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That in the death of Max Bernkopf this bank and the community have suffered a loss whose heaviness those who best knew him most deeply appreciate. He was for many years a Director of the bank, whose interests he served with rare ability and faithfulness, and the loss of his counsel is a serious one to the bank and to his associates in the directorate. Conservative and careful in business affairs, he was yet without weakness or timidity, and he had a fine discernment of the lines upon which judicious banking is conducted. His advice was that of a prudent and far-sighted business man, trained to avoid the equal dangers of rashness and timidity; and regardful alike of the duty of a bank to its stockholders and to the business community in which it exists. He had a generous and receptive spirit toward every enterprise designed to advance either the material prosperity or the higher interests of the community, and he discharged every civic and business obligation with a fine integrity and conscientiousness. He was one of the calm, sincere, helpful men whose character and influence, modestly, but none the less potently, tend to sustain and perpetuate what is best in our business and civic life; and whose death is a real loss to any community.

RESOLVED, That we place on the records of the bank this testimonial of our appreciation of him, and express to his family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

W. D. VANHORN, Pres't.
W. W. MILLER, Vice-Pres't.

ACCIDENT AT NELSON.

An Aged Doctor Severely Injured by Falling Down Stairs—Personals.

NELSON, June 13.—On Sunday as Dr. A. M. Loop was going down stairs he slipped and fell, injuring himself quite badly. It is thought that one or more ribs were broken. At this writing he seems to be improving, and it is hoped that his injuries are not as serious as was at first supposed.

Children's day will be observed with appropriate exercises in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening, and in the M. E. church one week from that time.

Dr. W. B. Stevens has returned from an extended trip through the West and South. We are glad to see him home again.

A young lady arrived at the home of C. W. Chamberlin on June 4th. Everything possible was done to make her comfortable, so she thinks she'll stay. She has been christened Eloise Marie.

Misses Gertrude Warren and Mabel Finch left last week Tuesday for a visit to the great Buffalo Exposition. Miss Finch returned on Saturday and reports a grand time. Miss Warren continued her journey to Toronto, Canada, to visit Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Crippen.

Allen Seeley, of Osceola, visited here last week.

Mrs. O. B. Blanchard, who has been ill for a long time, is able to be out on the porch. She is stopping for a short time with her parents, who now occupy Nobes Baxter's new residence.

Mrs. H. A. Elliott is visiting friends in Corning.

A number of our people attended the Holiness Convention at Elkland last week.

Misses Emma Beach and Donna Hull are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Litteer, at Savona, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENTS AT LITTLE MARSH.

Several Residences Are Being Beautified—Personal and Other Notes.

LITTLE MARSH, June 13.—Charles Reynolds has his new house nearly enclosed and roofed. B. D. Carpenter is doing the work.

C. E. Lawrence, of Knoxville, is tinning and painting the porches and houses of Joseph Cooper, J. H. Ferris and Alex Wass, and is also doing work for Bennett Reynolds.

Mrs. Samuel Strawn is very ill again. Mrs. Josephine Garner is in a critical condition at the present writing.

Dr. Feltwell's children, of Altoona, are spending the summer with relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Lucy Taylor, of Sayre, a former resident of this place, is spending a few weeks here with friends.

The young people of the family of Victor Cloos were all home on Sunday. Abner Redner, of Hector, was also a guest at the home of Mr. Cloos.

Otis Merrick and friend, of Friendship, N. Y., passed a few days here last week with Mr. Merrick's parents, coming on their wheels, a distance of 70 miles in a day.

Mrs. Ellie Rice and Miss Satie Rice have gone to Buffalo to attend the Pan-American.

Mrs. Ed. Ordiway and son are visiting her parents near Osceola.

A little girl arrived at the home of C. Ordiway on Sunday and four small boys are feeling quite proud because each has a sister.

Floyd Jackson and mother spent several days last week in York State.

Armon Cloos has a fine new buggy. It looks rather suspicious just before the 4th of July.

AN INHUMAN CRIME.

A Ulysses Man Accused by His Daughter With a Heinous Offense.

A case of a most revolting nature came before Justice Sweetland, of Coudersport, a few days ago, the following particulars of which are gleaned from the Coudersport *Enterprise*.

Wilson Briggs, a man about 40 years of age, a resident of Ulysses township, is accused of a crime which has few equals. The girl, who will be 16 years old in July, testified that since she was twelve years old her father had compelled her to accede to his inhuman wishes, and, as she became older, the shame of her life grew upon her until she reached a state where death would be preferable. She wrote letters to her former school teacher, wherein she unfolded the dark, sad pages of her life, and asked for assistance. She also testified that her father was cruel to her, beating her unmercifully when she attempted to protect her womanhood. She was not allowed to associate with young men, her every movement being carefully watched.

The bright appearing girl testified to many other things that are almost beyond the scope of imagination, and, if true, there is no lawful punishment too severe. The women of the neighborhood in which the girl lived took up the matter and caused the arrest of Briggs on two charges, rape and aggravated assault. The girl's mother died eight or nine years ago, her father marrying a second wife four years ago. The girl did not intimate that her stepmother knew anything about her trouble.

Briggs, it will be remembered, was the man arrested four years ago on the charge of alienating the affections of the wife of William E. Rennells, of Ulysses township, and is a man who bears an unsavory reputation. He is now in jail awaiting trial, which will probably not come up before the September term of court.

A Cement House.

Thomas A. Edison has discovered a cement which can be made at small cost. The discovery, according to Edison, promises to revolutionize the construction of houses. The cement can be made into a liquid and poured into a mould of a house. After a few days the cement solidifies, the mould can be removed and the house is finished as to form.

Insurance Engineering had an interview with Edison on the subject. He says: "The time will come when each contractor will have standard forms of houses, twenty or thirty varieties. The forms will be made of wood, and the contractor will simply go out and 'pour' a house."

Edison further says that the work can be done with few men, and that "small palaces" can be had for $10 a month.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and levari facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Wellsboro, Pa., on FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described property in Tioga county, Pa.:

1. A lot of land in the borough of Wellsboro; bounded on the northwest by Pearl street, on the southwest by lands of John I. Mitchell, on the southeast by Walnut street continued, and on the northeast by the Charles Fisher lot; containing more or less; extending along Pearl street, from the Fisher lot to John I. Mitchell, along Mitchell lot to its southeasterly boundary and 250 feet along the Fisher line to Pearl street, and being the same land conveyed to Isabella M. Allen by Josiah Emery by deed dated June 20th, 1885, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Tioga county, in Record book of Deeds, Vol. 77, at page 591, etc. All improved, with a two-story frame dwelling house, with woodshed and coalhouse attached, a frame barn, a frame shop, and other outbuildings, fruit and ornamental trees, and a good well of water thereon. To be sold as the property of Isabella M. Allen and Edwin H. Allen, suit of The Wellsboro Building & Loan Association.

2. ALSO—A lot of land in Tioga township: bounded on the south by the Mann Hill road; on the west, north and east by lands of Bayer and Palmenter; containing about 40 acres, more or less, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a stake in the Cowanesque road leading through Mann Settlement from Tioga to Farmington; thence north 23¼ degrees, east 94 rods to the northeast corner; thence north 69¼ degrees, west 41 rods to the north west corner; thence south 23¼ degrees, west 60.8 rods to the center of said road; thence along said road south 30¼ degrees, east 20.29 rods to an oak; thence along the same south 47¾ degrees, 15.6 rods to a maple, and thence south 67 degrees, east 18.20 rods to the place of beginning; all improved, with two springs of water thereon.

3. ALSO—Another lot of land in Tioga township: beginning in the Cowanesque road at the northeast corner of lands late of the C. H. Sermon estate, thence south 10¼ degrees, west 31.4 rods to a post; thence south 63¼ degrees, east 13 rods to a post; thence south 23¼ degrees, east 13 rods to a post; thence south 26¼ degrees, 13.2 rods to a post; thence north 46¼ degrees, east 22 rods to a post; thence south 80 degrees, 6 rods to a post; thence north 10 degrees, east 28 rods to a post, and thence north 87 degrees, west 47½ rods to the place of beginning; containing 9.1 acres, be the same more or less. Being a part of lot No. 17, on the Sylvia Parmenter lands, as per Dean's map. All improved upon which is situate a frame dwelling house, frame barn, and other outbuildings, with fruit and ornamental trees thereon. To be sold as the property of David Richardson, suit of John Cushing, Assignee of C. R. Converse.

4. ALSO—A lot of land in the borough of Wellsboro: beginning at a post on the west side of the Tioga road at the northeast corner of land of Sarah Ritter, formerly H. Bookmiller; thence along said road north 12 degrees, west 19 feet, and north 24 degrees, west 89 feet to the southeast corner of land of Ruth Brewster; thence along the same south 37¼ degrees, west 292 feet to a post in the line of land formerly of D. H. Belcher, now Joseph Owlett; thence along land of Matthew Blattner, south 37¼ degrees, east 22 feet to a post, the northwest corner of said Ritter's land, and thence along the same south 54¼ degrees, east 253 feet to the place of beginning; containing ⅛ an acre, more or less. All improved, with a 1½ story frame dwelling-house, a frame barn, outbuildings, well of water, and some fruit and ornamental trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Arethusa A. Lloyd and George W. Lloyd, suit of Walter Sherwood, legatee of Henry Sherwood, deceased.

5. ALSO—A lot of land in the borough of Mansfield: beginning at the intersection of Meadow street with Wellsboro, it being the southwest corner hereof; thence easterly along line of Wellsboro street, 60 feet to lot of estate of F. A. Allen, deceased; thence northerly along F. A. Allen estate 150 feet to lands of Robert Crossley; thence westerly along lands of said Robert Crossley 60 feet to Meadow street; thence southerly along line of Meadow street, 150 feet to place of beginning; containing 9000 square feet, being same lot deeded by Ira Fuller and wife to said C. B. Bailey, by deed dated 24th of December, 1892, with two-story frame dwelling-house and woodshed attached, frame barn and other outbuildings, good well of water, fruit and ornamental trees and other improvements thereon. To be sold as the property of C. B. Bailey, defendant; Albert W. Potter and Matilda C. Potter, terre tenants, suit of Joel Parkhurst, use of Mary I. Jones, use of Herbert Kenedy, use of Balburn Kenedy, now to use of Oramel Newell.

FRANK VANDUSEN, Sheriff.
June 4-13

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
10c. 25c. 50c. BEST FOR THE BOWELS All Druggists.
Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

SUBSCRIBE for the WELLSBORO GAZETTE. Only $1.50 a year when paid in advance.

Annual Financial Statement

OF THE DELMAR SCHOOL DISTRICT for the year ending June 3, 1901.

JAMES E. SPENCER, Treas.

	DR.
State appropriation	$1,090.55
Received from Collector	4,429.25
Damage to school-house	7.21
Borrowed money	6,361.60
Unseated land tax	244.90
Outstanding orders	273.50
Total	$15,306.04
	CR.
Teachers' wages	$6,161.00
Teachers attending institute	189.50
School supplies	203.05
Repairs	627.88
Text books	712.70
Fuel and contingencies	609.83
Secretary's salary	75.00
Treasurer's salary	100.00
Transporting pupils	317.55
Printing and stationery	33.50
Debt and interest	4,320.91
Building and furnishing	692.18
Old orders	69.60
Balance due Treasurer, 1900	190.90
Other expenses	22.70
Balance in hands of Treasurer	910.31
Total	$15,306.04
LIABILITIES.	
Orders outstanding	$273.50
Note at bank	2,000.00
Total	$2,273.50
RESOURCES.	
In hands of Treasurer	$910.34
Due from Collector	509.22
Total	$1,419.56
Net indebtedness	$853.94

W. GREEN,
C. O. WILCOX,
Auditors.
June 3, 1901.

ORPHAN'S COURT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following inventories of real and personal estate, selected to be retained by the widows and children of decedents, will be presented in the Orphan's Court to be held at the Court House in Wellsboro, in Tioga county, Pa., on MONDAY, JULY 1, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m., for confirmation nisi, and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY, JULY 8, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m., unless cause be shown why said accounts should not be confirmed:

Estate of Hugh Argetsinger, late of Rutland township, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of A. F. Barnes, late of Wellsboro, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of J. H. Hubers, late of Elk township, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of William H. Jessup, late of Covington township, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Joseph Landis, late of Liberty township, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of George R. Orsley, late of Wellsboro, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Charles P. Patterson, late of Covington township, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of B. F. Werline, late of Liberty, deceased; widow's inventory of personal property.

CHARLES L. BABCOCK,
June 4-4, Clerk of Orphans' Court.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the executors, administrators and guardians named below have filed their accounts in the Register's office for Tioga county, Pa., and that the said accounts will be presented in the Orphan's Court, to be held at the Court House in Wellsboro, in said county, on MONDAY, JULY 1, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m., for confirmation nisi, and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY, JULY 8, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m., unless cause be shown why said accounts should not be confirmed:

First and final account of Carl E. Bailey, Administrator of the estate of Josephine Fessler, late of Elkland, deceased.

Second and final account of Rufus Treat, guardian of Earl and Theron Croft, minor children of Marion A. Croft, late of Farmington, deceased.

First and final account of F. E. Hogaboom, Administrator of the estate of Eveline Garrison, late of Jackson township, deceased.

First and final account of Elmer E. Grandy, Administrator of the estate of Noah E. Grandy, late of Covington township, deceased.

First and final account of L. N. Green, Guardian of the estate of Maude C. Greenfield, minor child of Catharine E. Greenfield, late of Middlebury township, deceased.

First and partial account of J. A. Elliott and J. M. Barden, Administrators of the estate of Frances E. Kohler, late of Mansfield, deceased.

Final account of L. L. Bailey, Guardian of Dorothy Robinson and Jesse Morse Robinson, minor children of Jesse M. Robinson, late of Wellsboro, deceased.

First partial account of Lyman Brewer, Executor of the Will of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of Jackson township, deceased.

First and final account of F. E. Watrous, Executor of the will of Thomas Stone, late of Wellsboro, deceased.

CHARLES L. BABCOCK,
June 4-4. Register and Recorder.

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We also have all grades and kinds of the finest shade goods made. We make all sizes and use only the Hartshorn Shade Rollers. Don't buy your shades till you have our prices.

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A fine stock of all-wool and Smyrna Art Squares and Rugs. Don't fail to see our line of Ingrain Carpets. Prices and goods will surely please you.

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(Successor to N. T. CHANDLER.)

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J. W. ROE,
Keeneyville, April 5-tf. Administrator.

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